Weather
Clear, cold weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 51.3 and the minimum 22.5 the figures for the corresponding day last year being 60.8 and 38.3.

The China Press
大陸報

Today's Newspaper consists of 40 pages in three sections

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PAUL DESCHANEL ELECTED NEW PRESIDENT OF FRANCE

EW BORDERS OF HUNGARY DEFINED BY PEACE PACT

arious Conditions Of The Treaty Are Made Public At Paris

RMED FORCE CUT

Military Strength Must Not Exceed 35,000 Men In Future

EAGUE MEETING

America Not Represented At Opening Session Of Council

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, January 16.—In the ministry for Foreign Affairs room at the Quai d'Orsay yesterday M. Dutasta, Secretary-General of the Peace Conference handed the Allies' peace terms to Count Apponyi, the head of the Hungarian Delegation. M. Clemenceau, Mr. Lloyd George, Signor Nitti, Mr. Wallace and Mr. Matsui were present.

The treaty is drafted on the same lines as the treaty of St. Germain, and the sections dealing with the League of Nations, Hungarian interests outside Europe, prisoners of war, pains and penalties, protection of minorities, etc., are identical.

FRONTIERS DEFINED

The frontiers are demarcated by the names of small places. On the Austrian side, Hungary loses a strip of territory known as "German Hungary" west of the river Leytha.

On the Jugo-Slav side, the frontier follows the course of the Mur, tributary of the Dravey, and that of the Drave itself to a point from 50 to 60 kilometers north-west of its confluence with the Danube. The frontier then passes south of Mohacs, south of Baja and south of Szegedin, where it meets the Rumanian frontier.

On the Rumanian side the frontier runs in a north-easterly direction passing between Debreczin, in Hungary, and Grosswardein (Hungarian, Nagyvarad) in Rumania.

Czecho-Slovaki is separated from Rumania and the north of Hungary by the Upper Theiss Valley whence the frontier runs down to the Danube valley which it joins some 30 kilometers north of Budapest.

COMMISSIONS NAMED

Special Commissions comprising five members appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers and one member appointed by each of the Powers concerned, will settle points of detail in connection with the frontier line, locally.

The apportionment of the Hungarian debt between the States receiving portions of the former Kingdom of Hungary is fixed under special financial clauses.

As regards military strength, the aggregate of the Hungarian forces must not exceed 35,000 men. The army may not possess any gun of a caliber higher than 105 mm.

America Not Represented At First League Session

(Reuter's Wireless Service)

Paris January 16.—The first meeting of the Executive Council of the League of Nations took place this morning at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. M. Leon

(Continued on Page 2)

HOLLAND NOTIFIED KAISER IS WANTED

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, January 16.—The three Premiers at their meeting yesterday afternoon in M. Pichon's room at the Quai d'Orsay, settled the terms of the letter to be forwarded to the Netherlands Government demanding the extradition of the ex-Kaiser. Lord Birkenhead was present at the meeting.

'Now Or Never,' Wrote Emperor, As Austria Hesitated Over Servia

"This Is Stupid; Who Authorised Him To Do This?" Wilhelm's Written Comment When German Ambassador Begged Austria Not To Be Hasty; His Yachting Cruise Came After Decision For War

Editor's Note.—The Universal Service, to which THE CHINA PRESS *is a subscriber, presents herewith the first chapter of the German Republic's own investigation into the causes of the war. The documents reproduced are part of the 900 or more, many in the Kaiser's own handwriting, others containing marginal notes by him, unearthed by the Socialist Deputy Kautsky, aided by Professor Schucking, expert of the German Foreign Office.*

They present incontrovertible proof that while the Kaiser did not intend to unloose the world war he deliberately prodded Austria into taking measures against Servia that precipitated a declaration of war and that his government was actively opposed to mediation.

This is the first chapter in the series of revelations. The second will appear in Tuesday's issue of THE CHINA PRESS. *The others will appear daily thereafter until all have been published.*

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE UNIVERSAL SERVICE

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ROTTERDAM, Holland, November 22.—Soon after the armistice and the revolution in Germany, the new Government handed over to Socialist Deputy Kautsky, Professor Schucking, and other document experts of the Foreign Office all the official letters, memoranda, despatches and confidential instructions found in the archives of the Foreign Office.

There were more than nine hundred documents, unpublished. Many of these official papers, including notes or despatches from the German Ambassadors in Vienna and Paris, contained penciled replies, comments, or instructions in the Kaiser's own handwriting.

It appears to have been the habit of the Kaiser to scribble notes or comments on the margin of official despatches or reports sent to him, that called for any advice from him. Some of these hastily scribbled marginal notes contained instructions to the German Chancellor as to the kind of reply that was to be made.

None of these memoranda have been published in any of the various White, Yellow and Red Books, official documents of the belligerents. As they were made in the "Supreme War Lord's" own handwriting in the exciting days immediately preceding the war, they are more important and startling as historic documents and legal evidence as to the state of mind of the German Government than any official papers or testimony hitherto published.

All the notes in the handwriting of the Kaiser have been photographed and photographic copies have been forwarded to New York.

Germany Withheld Publication

The present German Government decided, upon receiving Socialist Deputy Kautsky's report with the explanatory notes by Professor Schucking and General Montgelas, to withhold the publication of the documents in Germany, temporarily, at least. Some of the most influential German statesmen felt that, although it was not their duty to protect the Kaiser, who is likely soon to be put on trial before a foreign tribunal for his war-guiltiness, it was, nevertheless, their duty as Germans not to furnish evidence against him.

But before this decision was reached, copies of the compilation of Deputy Kautsky, containing 45,000 words and including photographic facsimiles of the documents in the Kaiser's own handwriting, had been sent out of Germany and the publication could not be suppressed.

These documents prove beyond doubt that the Kaiser did "egg on" Austria to attack Servia; that he began inciting Austria to act two days after the assassination of the Austrian Crown Prince at Sarajevo June 30, 1914, thirty days before the war began.

Kaiser Bitter Against Berchtold

But the evidence shows that the Kaiser did not expect a general European war, still less a world war, would ensue.

"Now or never," wrote the Kaiser on the margin of a note sent from Vienna by Tschirschky, the German Ambassador, reporting expressions from "serious people that there must some day be a thorough reckoning with the Serbs." This was two days after the assassination at Sarajevo.

"I seize every occasion . . . to seriously warn against any hasty steps," writes the Ambassador.

"Who authorised him to do this? This is very stupid. It is no business of his," annotates the Kaiser in his own handwriting.

"Ass," comments the Kaiser when Count von Berchtold, the Austrian Foreign Minister, protests that his Government did not desire any Servian territory for herself.

"Austria," writes the Kaiser, "must take the Sanjak, or else Servia will come down to the Adriatic. Austria must become preponderant in the Balkans or there will be no peace."

It must be understood that in making these notes the Emperor did so for the guidance of the ministers to whom they were returned.

"Bravo! We no longer thought the people in Vienna capable of this," notes Emperor William, when his ambassador at Belgrade describes the events in that city following presentation of the Austrian ultimatum. He adds:

"The proud Slavs. How hollow the whole so-called Servian power turns out to be! All Slav states are like that. Just step firmly on the rabble's feet!"

The Republican Government began its investigation into the secret archives shortly after the Kaiser's abdication and flight. It entrusted the work to:

Karl Kautsky, a Socialist leader and author of international note, and

Professor Walther Schucking, leading German authority on international law, who participated in many important Hague conventions, and was a member of the German peace delegation to Versailles.

They were instructed to ascertain the facts no matter where the fault might lie.

Kautsky's Summary Of Documents

A summary of the documents compiled by the Deputy Kautsky follows:

On June 30, 1914, two days after the assassination of the Austrian Archduke at Sarajevo, the German Ambassador at Vienna, Tschirschky, addressed to his government at Berlin the following note which the Kaiser read and annotated in his own hand:

"I have repeatedly heard the view expressed here, even among

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-:- *'Better Look Out; I Ignored One Lately'* -:-

(Marcus in New York Times)

PASTORS SEIZED BY JAPANESE AS KOREA PLOTTERS

Many Arrests Made When Men In High Offices Are Under Suspicion

REVOLUTIONISTS BLAMED

Nipponese Accuse Natives Of Country Of Refusing To 'Stay Bought'

Indications that the Japanese in control in Korea are making a new effort to suppress the peaceful revolt of the natives of that country were reported yesterday when private advices were received from Seoul saying that wholesale arrests were being made of Koreans who had been trusted formerly by the Japanese.

The scanty news received was accepted to mean that the men who had been given titles and official standing of apparently high rank have not been "bribed" by honors bestowed upon them and that they have been working in conjunction with the Provisional Government, which has its headquarters in Shanghai, in an effort to overthrow Japanese rule in what was formerly the "Hermit Kingdom."

MASTER PLOT CHARGED

One of the messages received yesterday said that in Lanam, North Hamkyungdo, the Japanese officials have announced that they have unearthed a master plot of the revolutionists and have made 80 arrests.

Most of the men in custody, the message said, are holders of high official positions. It is explained that these men, although given titles indicating high official position, were really figureheads and not allowed any real authority. But, it seems, they were not satisfied with the "pap" that was handed to them in the way of official and imperial titles and conspired with the leaders of the Independence Movement.

Anyway, they were accused of doing so and are now in prison, if the messages, brought over the very active "underground railway" now in operation, are to be believed.

MINISTERS IMPRISONED

Christian ministers charged with conspiring with the Koreans for independence were the victims of another raid that was made in Kwangju, the despatches said. Twenty-seven persons were taken in this raid, which took place in South Chunlado, and most of them are said to have been either

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Fire And Marine Insurance Companies Of U.S. Merged In One Far Eastern Agency

Representative Of American Interests Arrives To Open Shanghai Office And Branches In Outports, Japan And Philippines

America Fire and Marine insurance made its formal entry into China with the arrival on the Empress of Asia of Mr. A. W. Hexamer of New York. Mr. Hexamer comes as manager for the American-Foreign Insurance Association, a tremendous re-insuring pool composed of 20 American companies having an aggregate capital of over G.$50,000,000 and present resources of about G.$400,000,000.

The component companies are the American of Newark, Boston Insurance, Continental of New York, Fidelity-Phoenix of New York, Fireman's of Newark, Fire Association of Philadelphia, Fireman's Fund of San Francisco, Glens Falls of Glens Falls, New York, The Great American of New York, The Hartford Fire, Home of New York, The Insurance Company of North America, National of Hartford, New Hampshire Fire, Niagara Fire of New York, Phoenix of Hartford, Providence-Washington of Providence, the Springfield Fire and Marine, St. Paul Fire and Marine and the Westchester of New York.

A central underwriting and inspection bureau will be established in Shanghai, with branches and service radiating to the outports. The corporation will extend later to Siberia, Japan and the Philippine Islands. The prevailing fire insurance standards will be accepted for the time being.

Ocean going marine risks will probably be written according to New York standards, modified by the inspections and classifications of an inspection service to be installed here especially for the benefit of the Association companies.

NAME AGENTS HERE

Shanghai firms already representing Association insurance companies are: Raven Trust Company, Thos. W. Simmons and Company, American Trading Company, Andersen, Meyer and Company and Fearon Daniel and Company. Of those, Thos. W. Simmons and Company and Andersen, Meyer and Company have already written some fire lines in and near Shanghai. No marine or miscellaneous business has yet been done.

The Raven Trust Company and the American Oriental Banking Corporation have turned their combined insurance interests over to a recently organised auxiliary operating under the title of the American-Asiatic Underwriters.

This firm will be devoted exclusively to the development of American insurance interests in the Orient, study of Asiatic underwriting problems, fire and accident prevention and kindred work and has announced its representation of the Great American Insurance Company of New York and the Hartford Fire of Connecticut, two of America's largest and best known companies.

The general manager of this new service, Mr. C. V. Starr, arrived in China last month after several months spent in studying conditions in Japan. He has had a wide experience in American insurance fundaments and practices, having served for several years as underwriter for the Pacific Coast Casualty Company and later becoming a partner in the Starr-Busby Insurance General Agency of San Francisco. Mr. Starr sold his San Francisco interests to enlist in the American Army.

Messrs. Thos. W. Simmons and Company have engaged the services of an experienced young American insurance man, Mr. Van Kleek, to develop their insurance department and the interests of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford.

IMPORTANCE APPARENT

The importance to American and allied trade interests in China of this expansion of American underwriting is difficult to overestimate. As old as commercial history is the foreign trade triumvirate—shipping, banking and insurance. But until now, domestic prosperity has kept American companies and their vast under-writing capital at home.

American interests abroad have been compelled to depend upon foreign insuring facilities just as they formerly had to depend on foreign shipping. With the organisation of the American-Foreign Insurance Association, the work of installing American insurance service throughout the world is for the first time under way, and with its tremendous resources and experienced under-

(Continued on Page 4)

ORAL WILL NOT VALID, RULE OF AMERICAN COURT

Judge Lobingier Holds Only Soldiers And Sailors Have Privilege

QUOTES ROMAN STATUTES

Unwritten Orders For Estate Disposals Not Lawful, Asserts Jurist

Ruling that oral wills are legal only when made by soldiers in service or sailors at sea, Judge Charles S. Lobingier, in the United States Court for China, yesterday handed down a decision which prevents the mission at Siangyang, Hupeh province, from taking over the library and other effects of the late Mr. Frederick Peterson George. Mr. George died in a hospital at Siangyang on October 25 of last year and in a statement to several persons two hours before he passed away expressed the wish that all his personal property go to the local mission. The court held that the oral will was not effective and the property must go to the estate of the deceased.

In his decision the court said:

"Unwritten, or nuncupative wills, like most features of our testamentary law, are of Roman origin, and were restricted to soldiers in service an instance of Rome's partiality for the military arm. Modern statutes have added another class—"mariners at sea"—and such is the law of this jurisdiction. But the privilege is confined to these scribed or written by the testator.

"The deceased was a missionary and did not belong to either of the two classes above mentioned. Whatever he might have said orally, therefore, as to the disposition of his property was wholly ineffective in law. The case affords but another instance of the unfortunate consequences of postponing the preparation of a will until it is too late to make one.

"Let the application for probate be denied and the proceeding continue as one for administration only."

PASSION PLAY POSTPONED

(Reuter's Service)

Oberammergau, Bavaria November 30 (by mail).—The Passion Play, which was to have taken place in 1920, has been postponed until 1921.

CLEMENCEAU IS DEFEATED BY PRESIDENT OF CHAMBER

Result Of Action Taken At Versailles Received At Consulate Here

PROVES SURPRISE

Belief Generally Held Premier Would Be Man Chosen

NOTABLE CAREER

Newly Named Executive Long Prominent Figure In European Politics

(Special Wireless to French Consulate)

Paris, Jan. 17, (3:54 p.m. via Koukaza received 11:54 p.m.)—M. Paul Deschanel was elected president of the Republic of France at the joint congress held at Versailles today.

Earlier reports on the French Presidential election called attention to the fact that M. Clemenceau had informed a delegation of deputies that he did not want to run for the presidency but felt he had no right to disappoint his friends. The reports went on to say that "M. Clemenceau and M. Paul Deschanel, president of the Chamber of Deputies, had supporters in every political group but it is generally thought that M. Clemenceau will be elected." By some last night's result was taken to mean that a compromise had been reached by both aspirants.

New French President Long A Prominent Figure

Paul Eugene Louis Deschanel, member of the French Academy and the Academy of Sciences, was

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MR. B. D. KAPTEYN DIES OF TYPHOID

Special Constables Will Pay Tribute To Former Associate At Funeral Today

Mr. Barend Dirk Kapteyn, manager of the Holland China Trading Company, died at the Victoria Nursing Home Friday evening. He had been confined at the hospital with para-typhoid since the first of the year. The funeral is to take place at the Bubbling Well cemetery this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

He was warning officer of the Louza Division of the Special Constables and flags will be at half-mast on all police stations in the Settlement today.

Special Constables have been requested to attend the funeral this afternoon. They are to be in full uniform.

Mr. Kapteyn, a Dutch subject, came to the Far East about 18 years ago, and was a resident of Hongkong until 10 years ago when he came to Shanghai.

Besides being an "owner" at the Race Club, Mr. Kapteyn was a member of the Shanghai Club, the Golf Club and the French Club.

His best known ponies at the Race Club were Bixshoote and Kowloon. He was at the New Year's meeting of the Race Club and almost immediately after the event was taken to the hospital.

Mr. Kapteyn joined the Race Club in March, 1916, and took a keen interest in local racing. He served on the Race Club's Lottery Committee last autumn.

His first success in racing was when the Tiga Tuan Kongsee Stable was formed—that stable owning the best two subscription griffins of that year, Ampat and Tiga.

Mr. Kapteyn then decided to race on his own account, acquiring "Bixshoote" "Kowloon" and "Ralph de Palma."

At the Autumn Meeting, 1919, Bixshoote established a record for five furlongs, the previous record having been held by Mr. Sassoon's Blackberry since the Spring of 1893.

Mr. Kapteyn was a keen golfer and was extremely popular among sportsmen.

CZECHS CLASH WITH TROOPS OF SEMENOFF; DISARM THEM

Post At Verkine Udinsk Taken But Later Is Given Back

APPEALS TO JAPS

Message Says Temporary Government Has Been Set Up At Chita

FORMING CABINET

Kolchak Ministers Now At Harbin Reluctant To Join It

(*Reuters Pacific Service*)

Harbin, January 16.—According to a Chita message a detachment of Czechs traveling eastward seized Verkine Udinsk after a short fight and disarmed Ataman Semenoff's garrison.

Later reports however say that "the misunderstanding was explained and their arms returned to the garrison."

It is further stated that Ataman Semenoff has applied to the Japanese military authorities at Chita asking them to take measures to prevent the Czechs' trains stopping at Chita.

ANOTHER GOVERNMENT

Another message from Chita states that Ataman Semenoff has formed a temporary Government with M. Tashkin as his civil assistant and General Afanasieff as his military assistant and that he has requested the members of Admiral Kolchak's Government who are staying at Harbin to join his cabinet. It is added that the latter are not willing to do so, as they do not know what Ataman Semenoff's policy is, and that they have decided to remain at Harbin pending further developments.

Affairs In Middle East Are Causing Anxiety

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 15.—It is stated on high authority that the present situation in the Middle East is causing considerable anxiety. The French are having considerable trouble in Syria and there are also difficulties in Asia Minor. The whole of the Middle East is reported to be "in a state of subdued combustion which may flame up into anything." Probably within a few months, it is stated, we may be faced with a new great danger in the Middle East and East, necessitating large military commitments.

The weekly authoritative summary of operations states in this connection that the Bolshevist occupation of Transcaspia may be regarded as practically complete. The republics of Georgia and Azerbaijan are anti-Bolshevist but their armed strength is not sufficient to resist the threatened invasion from two sides. The position of Daghestan is even more hopeless. The Bolshevists continue to pour troops into Transcaspia.

America To Give Aid To Dependents Of Reds

(*American Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 13.—It is reported that the United States has decided to aid the dependents of Radicals deported from the country, purely as a humanitarian measure not because of any obligation to alien Radicals.

Telegrams from Stockholm say it is believed that the steamer Buford will land the deportees in Finland and that they will be sent by rail to Russia, strongly guarded by Swedish troops. It had been declared that the deportees would not be allowed to pass through Sweden.

AMERICA BUYING GERMAN POTASH

(*Reuter's Service*)

Berlin, November 28 (by mail).—American buyers are reported to be negotiating with the German Potash Syndicate for a supply of German potash. The Kreuz Gazette says that the progress so far made indicates that Germany soon will deliver a large quantity of the fertiliser to the United States.

Similar negotiations conducted three or four months ago failed, says the paper, because the Americans assumed that the French mines in Alsace would be able to supply them. The paper points out that the potash mines still lack sufficient coal to operate on full time but says that abundant orders for German potash have been received.

Smiles from the Mixed Court

Being a man of letters Loo Tien-moh naturally fell into error when he essayed the role of high financier.

The story was told to British Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Loo in the Mixed Court yesterday and will be retold with embellishments next Saturday when the case is to be re-opened.

Mr. Loo is the compiler of a literary effusion known as the "Textular Manufacturing Handbook." It was published by the Commercial Press after having been written by officials of the Hung Fong Cotton Mill, at the instance of Mr. Loo.

When time for payment of the printers' bill came, Mr. Loo, so 'tis said, collected $1,000 more than the total amount due the Commercial Press. And produced a receipt that was not so good, the millmen assert.

"It's a nice receipt—but we didn't give it," the printers declared when they went into court yesterday.

Loo was given a week in which to think up his reply.

Stork In 29 Visits To Local Americans During Last Year

Twenty-nine American children were born to Shanghai parents last year, according to figures compiled by the American Song Service Bulletin. The list follows with the initials of the father following the name of the child:

Jan.	20	Marion Siler (C.A.)
		Oral Carl Brown (O.C.)
Feb.	9.	Barbara Maude Crane (C.E.)
	17	Edgar Mullins Rogers (J.M.)
Mar.	23.	Roberta Anne Fryer (G.B.)
	27	Ruth Rawlinson (F.)
Apr.	9	Frank Severich Reilly (F.V.)
	25.	Jerome Fife Sheldon (S.R.)
May	21.	Joseph Warren Trindle (J.R.)
	29.	Robert Bouck Lane (R.B.)
June	8.	Lorraine Roberts (B.A).
	10.	Mary Jane Black (J.H.)
	29.	Clara Reed McRae (C.F.)
	30.	John Watson Little 2d (C.K.)
July	3.	John William Powell (J.B.)
Aug.	13.	Arthur Wilson Adamson (A.Q.)
Sept.	16.	Elizabeth Watkinson Throop (M.H.)
	27.	Elsie McCracken (Dr. J.C.)
	27.	Martha McCracken (Dr. J.C.)
	30.	Hopson (W.D.)
Oct.	1.	Charles Haldane Swan (A.H.)
	9.	Emogene Clark (J.C.)
	22.	Elizabeth Anne Vanderbeek (H.A.)
Nov.	22.	Alexander McMurry Hearn (T.A.)
	22.	Cunningham (A.H.)
	23.	Alice Robert Bryan (R.T., Jr.)
	25.	Jordan (C.D.)
Dec.	8.	Fairman (F.F.)
	28	Wootten (G.O.)

Five Degress Below Zero In Chicago

Chicago, January 4.—The thermometer have yesterday registered five degrees below zero. One man walking to work was frozen to death.

Culture Fount Of Youth, Says Miss Pendleton

Vocational Education Has No Place In College Years Says Educator

Over two hundred members and guests attended the reception given in honor of the Women's Federated Board of America Wednesday afternoon at No 1 Edinburgh Road by McTyeire School and its associate organisations, the Alumnae Association, and the Sorority. Miss Pyle, the principal of the school, presided.

Mrs. Kung, the President of the Sorority, and a graduate of Wesleyan College spoke on the advantages of a college training. Mrs. Kung said that the spirit of co-operation, the power to think for oneself, and a sympathetic understanding of human nature are the qualities higher education more than anything else tends to train.

This being the case women in China should have the advantages of a higher education to aid them in meeting their new responsibilities and fulfilling their aspirations.

Miss Sung, the President of the Alumnae Association, made a plea for a McTyeire College. Miss Sung stated that as McTyeire in the past has done more for the education of Chinese women than any other school and since those who have had McTyeire training are doing their duty in all branches of work to help the community, it seems but fitting that McTyeire should have a collegiate department to meet the demands of the time.

Miss Howell responded to this plea in behalf of the Board which she said is as eager to give McTyreire every advantage as the students are desirous of having it. Miss Howell added that important as are the material advantages, the importance of a really spiritual atmosphere in the school should not be overlooked.

Miss Ellen F. Pendleton, spoke on the value of a cultural education. "The person who has had a cultural education," Miss Pendleton said, "is never tired of life, for she has within herself resources of keeping ever young and fresh for whatever life may bring. While a vocational education certainly has its place in life, there is no place for it during the college years, since material demands are ever insistent and could be attended to soon enough after college."

Former Residents Return To Shanghai

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Brockman, old residents of Shanghai, who have been in America and France for the past five years, have returned to China for several months investigation of the National Y.M.C.A. Work. Mr. Brockman was, for many years, the National Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in China and left for America to assist Dr. John R. Mott in supervising the work of the International Committee. Mrs. Brockman is a sister of Mrs. E. C. Lobenstine of 201 North Szechuen Road. In addition to her activities in connection with Mr. Brockman's work, she has been closely allied with the work of the Y.W.C.A. both here and in America.

On Thursday Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Loberstine opened their home to the many foreign and Chinese friends of Mr. and Mrs. Brockman and the afternoon was spent in a delightful reunion.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Lobenstine, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Brockman, Mr. and Mrs. David Z. T. Yui, and Mrs. R. C. Beebe formed the receiving lines. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Lockwood and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rugh acted as hosts and hostesses. Mrs. T. H. Lee and Mrs. Fong F. Sec, Miss Francis Adams, Mrs. W. W. Brockman, and Mrs. J. H. Geldart presided over the refreshment table. Mrs. Elizabeth Dadisman and Mrs. C. L. Beynten served as dining-room hostesses.

WOMAN'S CLUB TO HEAR PLAYWRIGHT

Charles Klein To Read 'Peach Blossoms' Tuesday—Music Dept. Meets Friday

The American Woman's Club will hold a meeting at the Carlton Cafe Tuesday afternoon when Mr. Charles Klein will read his story, "Peach Blossoms." On Friday the Music Department will meet at the home of Mrs. Albert Tenney, 24 Whangpoo Road, when the members will enjoy an attractive program announced by the head of the department, Miss Mary McConnell.

A business meeting will precede Mr. Klein's story Tuesday and tea will be served beginning at 4 o'clock. Mrs. C. H. Webb and Mrs. William Morris will be the tea hostesses.

At the meeting of the Music Department on Friday, Mrs. H. A. Wilbur will read a paper on British instruments and instrumental writers. Mrs. Roland W. Hughes and Miss Chrissie Shepherd, vocalists; Mrs. Walker, violinists, and Mrs. Frank Austin and Miss Marion Mitchell, pianists, will contribute numbers.

PLAN ANNUAL PUBLICATION

The American Woman's Club will issue an annual publication similiar in form to that of an American College Annual. It will contain a complete record of the year's club work. The first number will appear in June. Each department will have its own editor, who will be responsible for the department's section in the Annual. The literary section promises to be a unique reference library on Chinese Art, with descriptions of the various exhibits visited by members of the department during the year.

There will also be a record of Club meetings and number of cuts. The committee in charge is composed of Mrs. Arthur Rugh, Mrs. Percy Bryant, Mrs. A. C. Davis, Mrs. Wm. G. Tate, and Mrs. Elizabeth Dadisman. Others will be added to the number to constitute a staff of ten or more members of the American Woman's Club to handle the publication.

Paul Deschanel Is President Of France

(Continued from Page 1)

elected president of the Chamber of Deputies in 1912.

He was born 1856 and was married to the daughter of Deputy Rene Brice.

He was educated at College St. Barbe and Lycee Condorcet. He has degrees in literature and the law.

He was sub-prefect at Dreaux in 1878, secretary general of Siene-et-Marne and sub-prefect at Brest in 1879. He was then made sub-prefect at de Meaux in 1881 and was elected deputy of the department of d'Eure-et-Loir in 1885.

He became vice-president of the Chamber of deputies in 1896. He ascended to the presidency of the Chamber in 1898 and held the position until 1902.

His next position was that of president of the commission of foreign and colonial relations. He held this post from 1905 to 1912.

After having retired from that office he was delegated the task of preparing the budget for foreign affairs, a difficult and delicate post.

He has written several widely quoted works on religion and French politics.

He was re-elected to the presidency of the Chamber on January 15, 1920.

Final Preparations Described In Dispatch

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 16.—The final touches have been given to the preparations for the presidential election tomorrow at the Palace of Versailles.

M. Clemenceau has officially consented to stand for the presidency.

A preliminary meeting of the various political parties in the Chamber and Senate takes place this afternoon. At the meeting in the Senate, which is a time-honored ceremony, the parties will select their candidate for the presidency.

AMERICAN SONG SERVICE

The Reverend W. L. Stidger, author, will speak at the American Song Service this afternoon at the Palace Hotel. Mrs. J. H. Black will sing.

New York Removing Vestiges Of War

Victory Arch Under Which Returning Troops Marched Being Torn Down

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, December 8 (by mail).—The war is over for New York. Workmen are now pulling down the great white Victory Arch at Fifth Avenue and 23rd Street, erected that America's victorious legions returning from France might march beneath it in triumph. The "Welcome to our returning soldiers" signs are being removed from the municipal buildings. Orders have been given for the removal from the parks of the many Welfare huts and other temporary edifices erected by soldier welfare organisations.

The big wooden battleship still floats in the center of Union Square, her Quaker guns dominating the reaches of Broadway and Fifteenth Street but is being used solely for peace-time recruiting for the navy. There is no indication when she will be scrapped as obsolete.

CHINA IN WEDNESDAY

The China Mail Steamship Company liner China sailed from Yokohama Friday and will leave Nagasaki for Shanghai tomorrow morning, arriving here Wednesday.

The Nanking of the same line left Hongkong yesterday and will sail from Shanghai for Japan ports, Honolulu and San Francisco on Tuesday.

Treaty Defines New Borders Of Hungary

(Continued from Page 1)

Bourgeois presided. On his right sat Lord Curzon (Great Britain), Mr. Matsui (Japan), Senhor da Cunha (Brazil) and M. Venizelos (Greece), and on his left Signor Ferraris (Italy), M. Hymans (Belgium) and Senor Quinones de Leon (Spain).

The United States was not represented. Lord Grey attended the meeting. Speeches were delivered by M. Bourgeois, Curzon and Senhor de Cu

The Council then nom the Commission which mus constituted within a fortni the enforcement of the tre Versailles to demarcate frontiers of the Sarre basi

In addition to France Germany, *de jure* member Council designated the foll as members of the commis Great Britain, Colonel W Belgium, Major Lambert Japan, Major Kodaishi.

The next meeting of the cil takes place in London.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
Admiral of the Fleet, EARL DAVID BEATTY, K.C.B., D.S.O.

WIN £2,500 FOR 5/- (equal $0.9

AND HELP TO FOUND SETTLEMENTS FOR
DISABLED SAILORS AND SOLDIE
(Registered under the War Charities Act.)

OTHER PEOPLE TALK—WE ARE DOING IT WIT

THE GOLDEN BALLO

Tickets 5/-

1st PRIZE—£2,500.
2nd PRIZE—The Lease of a London House, or £1,000;
3rd PRIZE—A Motor Car. 4th PRIZE—A Pearl Neckl
5th PRIZE—£500.
Hundreds of additional prizes including Furniture, Wear
Apparel to Measure, Jewellery and Wine, &c.

Last date for posting remittances, Monday, February 23rd.

COUPON.

Write plainly in ink and cross your postal order. Letters to be addresse
Mrs. C. F. Leyel 8, Marble Arch, London, W.1, England.
Please post to me.....tickets for the Golden Ballot, for which I en
P.O. value.....
Name (in full).....
Address.....
.....

Anking, Anhwei, Antung, Batang, Canton, Changchow, Changsha, Changteho, Chenchow, Chunking, Chefoo, Chentow, Chinkiang, Chungfu, Chao Hsien, Chaling, Chengtu, Chungting, Changli, Chow Kia Kow, Chinwangtao, Daitatie, Formosa, Foochow, Hinghwa, Haichow, Hangchow, Hwanghsien, Hankow, Huchow, Harbin, Hofei, Honan, Hsuchow, Hengchow, Hwaianfu, Hungtung, Juchow, Juning, Kwangchow, Kwaikingfu, Kachek, Kerming, Kweichow, Kashing, Kiaochow, Kiangyin, Kaifeng, Kuling, Kioshan, Kiukiang, Kikungshan, Kwangpinghsien, Kweiyang, Kiuhwa

Kwanghsien, Kweiming, Kienning, Kon Zion Chao

Kingchow, Kalgan, Liling, Luchowfu

Leho, Lingtienkang, Liaochow, Loting

Mohel, Mintsing, Manila, Mienchih

Mokanshan, Minghow, Moukden, Miyang

Suining, Swatow, She Ki, Shenchow, Shaowu, Shaohsing, Shekiung, Sungkiang, Sienyu, Santai, Suifu, Singeh, Sichwan, Singang, Suchien, Taianfu, Taifeng, Tsingkiang, Tehchow, Tientsin, Tungchow, Tungjen, Tatung, Taikuhsien, Tsinan, Tsing-Smith, Tunki, Tsining, Tsingtau, Wuhu, Wenchow, Wanchai, Wuchang, Woosung, Wuchow, Wei-hai-we, Weihsien, Wusih, Yuhsien, Yu Yao, Yenping, Yangchow, Yeningkong, Yochow, Yenchang, Yunchun, Yengchia, Yengchow, Yuchow, Yuenghong, Yungchun

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SOME ADVANTAGES OFFERED

1.—Our location is the center of the business district.
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10.—Interest at 4 percent is paid on 12 months fixed deposits in gold.
11.—Interest at 4 percent is paid on silver savings accounts.
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13.—Savings accounts may be opened for $1 or more.
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15.—Monthly statements are rendered and cancelled checks returned.

HOMELANDS OF SOME OF OUR DEPOSITORS:

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ELECTRICAL FIXTURES
Styles That Are New!

We are now displaying designs and samples of the newest styles of American lighting fixtures manufactured by

Thomas Day Company
of San Francisco.

An appointment can be made with their representative by phoning

CENTRAL 778

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ANNUAL SALE
OF
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FURNISHING FABRICS
WILL COMMENCE
Monday, January 19, 1920
BARGAINS EVERYWHERE

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MOTOR CHANDLER CARS

When you buy a Car, what governs your choice?

AUTOMOBILES cost a great deal more than women's hats, but they are oftentimes more carelessly bought, and with less regard to their comparative values.

WHEN you bought your first Car, the possibility is that you failed to investigate every feature. Next time you will be more careful.

ALL standard makes of Cars to-day are good Cars, but there is a vast difference in the value offered for the money.

WHY not shop a little before you buy that Car? Determine how much you intend paying and then investigate carefully the specifications of every Car selling in that price-class or anywhere near it.

DON'T be satisfied with a casual inspection, either. Look into the Car's record, the factory's reputation, the local concern's business and service dealings with owners.

WE will welcome such an investigation of the "CHANDLER" at any time A comparison of values will prove of lasting benefit to you as a purchaser.

Max Friedman

Sales Manager

THE SHANGHAI GARAGE COMPANY, LTD.

Operating

THE STAR GARAGE and **THE EASTERN GARAGE**

Our Main Showroom at

The Star Garage, -: -: 125 Bubbling Well Road.

British Speaker Foresees World Cotton Shortage

(Reuter's Service)

Blackpool, Eng., November 26 (by mail).—Professor John A. Todd, one of the British delegates to the World Cotton Conference at New Orleans, in October last, told the Textile Institute the other day that the world's supply of cotton for the next ten years was seriously threatened. He saw indications that the scarcity of cotton would increase as the world capacity to consume it returned to normal.

Professor Todd said the first step to be taken should be to assure the grower of a reasonable price to cover the cost of production and to reward him adequately for growing improved cotton. He pointed out that the present system of marketing did not encourage the production of better cotton and insisted that the British government might well do a great deal more than this to extend the cotton industry. He pleaded for rigorous economy in consumption. The American cotton crop, said the Professor, was the limiting factor in the world's supply. This crop had developed an extremely undesirable see-saw movement of acreage, crops and prices. There had been five bad crops in succession with high prices accentuated by world inflation.

Before the war, said the speaker, a large part of the American growers were on a small margin of profit and when prices did not pay they reduced their acreage. This occurred during the war and the acreage then lost had not since been recovered. American acreage was reduced in 1919 and, owing to bad weather, this year's was "a disastrous failure and a calamity." The result was that prices had been forced up to a very high level.

Europe and Asia were without stocks of cotton goods, said the Professor. The amount of cotton which the world's mills could spin and weave was now restricted by destruction of machinery in the devastated regions of Europe and restriction of the hours of labor but these conditions would not be permanent.

One thing which alarmed him was the enormous development of the use of motor cars in America with a consequent demand for 500,000 bales of staple cotton for fabrics in tires. This demand existed at a time when the whole world supply of staple cotton, he said, had been reduced to 1,500,000 bales.

Insurance Companies In U.S. Open Agency In Shanghai

(Continued from Page 1)

writers it will unquestionably be a great factor in facilitating the present rapid growth of world trade.

Last August Mr. Howard P. Moore passed through China on a tour of inspection on behalf of the American-Foreign Insurance Association, at which time its intentions were announced. Mr. Moore placed agencies for some of the companies interested but the underwriting efforts of these agencies have been voluntarily restricted awaiting the arrival of Mr. Hexamer who comes with full authority to determine lines, limits and the policy of his organisation in the Far East.

Because of the tremendous carrying capacity of this American pool and its freedom from reinsurance necessities, much interest is evident among the established companies here as to whether or not the policy will conform to that of the Shanghai Fire Insurance Association—a situation which is said to be made very doubtful by the apparent present inability of the Fire Insurance Association to stop or control the present rate war among its members writing Chinese business.

Mr. Hexamer, general manager for China, on December 1 resigned as marine manager for Messrs. Fred S. James and Company, one of America's largest insurance houses. The New York commercial papers are a unit in describing him as a man of wide insurance experience, well qualified for the important post for which he has been selected.

In 1916 he was with the average adjusting department of Mather and Company, New York. In October, 1918, he went with Edgerton Parsons as head of the loss department. He continued with the succeeding firm of Parsons and Eggert until October, 1914 when he entered the brokerage end of the business for the same firm. Mr. Hexamer entered the American Navy as ensign when war declared subsequently becoming senior lieutenant on the U.S.S. Louisiana, doing convoy work.

FAR-SIGHTEDNESS

BY DR. F. M. GENSBURGER., Oph. D.

Far-sightedness, technically termed Hyperopia, is that condition prevalent, when the eyeball is abnormally short. The rays of light entering the eye do not focus properly and do so only when the fine, sensitive muscles in the eye exert themselves more than they ought.

Hyperopia causes much neuralgia, strabismus (crossed eyes) in children, and many cases of cataract, styes and neuritis.

Children with crossed eyes almost always have a high degree of hyperopia, which, if corrected, will straighten the eye considerably and work almost marvelous results. It is not unusual to find a hyperopic eye disposed to astigmatism; headaches and watery eyes are the most common symptoms. The eyes feel strained and painful, the letters run together and become blurred and there is an instinctive desire to rest the eyes by closing them for a moment or two and compressing them.

A far-sighted child sits down to study his lessons, full of enthusiasm and with the determination of performing his task; sooner or later a feeling of uneasiness creeps over him and makes him restless.

He thinks he needs more light, so he moves nearer to the window or closer to the lamp. Then the glow of the increased light irritates the eyes and they begin to feel heavy and his face becomes flushed; he makes effort after effort to continue his work, but he finds it is of no use. He becomes drowsy and is unable to continue his studies.

(Adults experience the same thing after reading, writing or sewing a while.) This struggle is repeated day after day, and the naturally bright child becomes dull and stupid. He gradully loses his desire to read and study and he continues through life without the habit of application and the power of concentration, which are so essential for success, and all on account of a neglected optical defect, which should have been corrected at the commencement of his education.

CALIFORNIA CAFE MEN JOIN CARLTON

Maitre d'Hotel From Tait's And Chef From Palace Get Appointments

Mr. Paul Arnswalde, formerly assistant maitre d'hotel at the famous Tait's Cafe in San Francisco, and one of the best known restaurateurs in the United States, has joined The Carlton Cafe, Ltd., as restaurant manager.

The Carlton also announces the appointment as chef and steward of Mr. Ferruccio Caravacci, from the Savoy Hotel in London and formerly with the Grand Hotel, Rome.

Mr. Arnswalde was with Tait's the last two years and prior to his going to San Francisco, was connected with leading hotels in the Eastern United States. He was for some time with the Bellevue-Stratford in Philadelphia and was also connected with the Hotel Adelphia in Philadelphia, the New Willard in Washington, D.C., and the famous Shellburne and The Breakers at Atlantic City. He has been in the hotel and restaurant profession for nearly 25 years.

Prior to leaving for Shanghai, Mr. Arnswalde selected in San Francisco a complete consignment of china and silverware of the newest design and the shipment is expected to arrive here soon. He also placed a large order for the latest labor-saving kitchen equipment and utensils which will make The Carlton restaurant the equal in equipment of any in the world.

Mr. Carravacci comes to The Carlton from the Palace Hotel of San Francisco. He was with the Savoy Hotel in London before going to the United States. Mr. Carravacci is one of the best chefs in the profession and excels in French and Italian cooking.

The appointment of the two new men is the first step made by the Carlton management in the expansion program announced some time ago.

The Carlton will make a specialty of catering and Mr. Arnswalde announces yesterday that in addition to special dinners nightly, the a la carte offerings will constitute a feature of the restaurant under the new management.

U. S. Mint Turns Out 9,440,000 P.I. Coins

Washington, January 4.—The record for the federal mint during the year just closed shows that 838,911,195 American and foreign coins were struck off.

For the United States 737,642,000 coins were struck; for the Philippines, 9,440,000; for Siam, 10,000,000; for Peru, 20,750,000. The amounts for other countries were less than these figures.

News Brevities

The American Woman's Club chorus will hold a rehearsal tomorrow afternoon at the Carlton Cafe. Professor Zalsman will conduct.

* * *

The Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates, Ltd., will hold their ninth annual general meeting Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

* * *

There will be tea dance at the Country Club Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

* * *

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Rifle Association will take place a week from Tuesday at the Town Hall at 5:45 o'clock.

* * *

The Kung Yik Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., will hold an extraordinary general meeting Thursday morning, Jan. 29, at 11:30 o'clock.

* * *

"Peau Neuve" will be presented by the Cercle Sportif Francais at the Club theater January 31 at 9:15 p.m.

* * *

The British Postmaster desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of books, magazines, etc., for H. M. Forces from Mesdames C. R. Burkill, J. Graham, Rev. C. F. Viking. Dr. N. H. Bolton, Messrs. F. L. Marshall, H. P. Wilkinson, I. Tuxford, F. C. Banham, L. Moore and Co., Butterfield and Swire, and "K. P."

* * *

The Chinese Government Railways in the last ten days of October show an increase of revenue of $328,415 over the same period last year, according to a report just issued.

* * *

Mr. L. C. Hawkins, Mrs. C. Bacon and two children, Misses E. Goodman and F. Seal and Mrs. R. S. Campbell arrived from London on the Iyo Maru.

* * *

Announcement is made of the engagement of Mr. Victor Gensburger, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Gensburger, and Miss Lily Saphiere, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Saphiere. The wedding will take place at Sarville, 94 Jessfield Road, on February 22.

* * *

With 3,000 tons of freight for Shanghai, the U. S. Shipping Board steamer West Conob, assigned to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for permanent operation, arrived from San Francisco yesterday. The West Conob will load 1,000 tons of freight for San Francisco here and is not to call at this port on the return voyage. The steamer sails for Manila via Hongkong on Tuesday.

* * *

A Kansas Day celebration will be held on the evening of January 29. Natives of Kansas are requested to send their names and addresses to Mr. C. W. Pettit, 4 Quinsan Gardens.

Japanese Seize Pastors In Korea

(Continued from Page 1)

pastors of churches or connected in some way with religious institutions.

There are rumors of other raids but no details have been received. Officials of the Provisional Government here assert that they believe the Japanese influence in official circles in Korea has been undermined to a large extent because of the refusal of natives of the country to "sell their loyalty for titular honors and official positions."

SUNDAY SERVICE LEAGUE

Mrs. Mary N. Gamewell will speak at the Sunday Service League this afternoon at Martyrs' Memorial Hall on "Open Doors in Yunnan." The meeting will start at five o'clock.

Italy Restricts Liquor Business

Rome, January 4.—The prohibitionist victory decree just issued by the Italian government permits the sale of liquors containing more than 20 percent of alcohol only between the hours of eight in the morning and three in the afternoon. There will be no sale of such liquor permitted on holidays and on Sundays sale must cease at noon.

German Prisoners Soon To Quit Fran

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, January 16.—The f convoys of German prison were to have left for Germ yesterday, but their depart had to be put off, because rolling stock which the Germ are to provide for the purpose not yet arrived. The repatr tion will begin as soon as rolling stock is received.

SUITS made to MEASURE 63/- to 8 Guineas

(Sl5.12 to $40.32)

Every Suit is GUARANTEED to fit perfectly—or money back

This offer is possible because we reach down to the source of every Material—all middle profits are cut out and we get down to sound value—thus you are able to make a fair square offer.

For 63/- ($15.12) you get a fine suit—well-cut, well-made—of good English Cloths.

OUR GUARANTEE

If you are not perfectly satisfied with the Suit in every way, you may send it back to us at our expense, and we will return your money in full, including all postage charges you have paid out.

Anyone can take your Measurements with the help of our Easy Self-Measurement Form and Tape Measure.

A Post Card will bring YOU some of the best Patterns of the World's finest Woollen Looms. A selection of the best English, Scotch and Irish Cloths. These cloths have been specially selected for their hard-wearing qualities, by our experts who have made textiles their life study. Every man who wishes to be well dressed should send for our FREE PATTERNS and Catalogue of the latest Gentlemen's Styles. It will only cost you a Penny and may save you Pounds.

Just mention the price you wish to pay and say if you prefer Light or Dark Patterns.

Don't Delay
Send To-day.

CLOTH ONLY 5/11 to 24/9 per yard.

If you require Cloth only, our Cut Length Department is at your disposal. We sell cloth in Suit Lengths from 5/11 ($1.42). 54 inches wide. Our cloths are fashionable, hard wearing, durable, shrunk, and thoroughly mill-proofed before being placed on the market.

Fear's Ltd Estd 1874 816 Bristol Bridge, Bristol, Eng.

WHOLESALE TAILORS & WOOLLEN MERCHANTS.

FOUR FIRES KEEP DEPARTMENT BUSY

Chinese Godowns For Storing Cotton On Harbin Road Get Good Start

Four fires in less than six hours keep the department busy last night.

Shortly before five o'clock Central and Hongkew Divisions sent details to Harbin Road in Chapei where Chinese houses used as godowns for the cleaning and storage of cotton were ablaze. The fire had a tremendous start and with the buildings packed with cotton, gained remarkable headway.

Evidently originating in a two-storey building on Harbin Road, used for cleaning cotton, the fire worked through two other buildings and was spreading to the Chinese village in the rear. Bamboo fences and loose cotton drying on the ground aided the blaze in its progress.

Eleven lines of hose were laid by the International Settlement department and the Chapei firemen assisted. The firemen were at the blaze nearly six hours.

The alarm was sent in by the Harbin Road Police station at 4:58 o'clock.

FIRE ON BROADWAY

While the Hongkew firemen were working at the Chapei blaze, fire was discovered in a flag maker's shop on the Broadway, opposite the Old Dock. The fire spread to the two adjoining buildings, iron foundry shops, and worked into the loft of the flag maker's shop. No damage done to the iron foundry shops.

Hongkew Station got the alarm at 7:06 o'clock.

Three minutes later Central Division was called to the Bank of Chosen, opposite the Lane Crawford building on Nanking Road. An overheated stovepipe had set fire to the wood work on the ground floor. Little damage was done.

Another fire of little consequence broke out in a silver smelting establishment at 44 Koo Ka Loong, off Peking Road, and the Louza police fought the blaze until one machine was sent from Central Station. Little damage was done.

E. E. Rittenhouse Dies From Teeth Infection

Mount Clair, N. J., January 4.—Elmer E. Rittenhouse, the prominent insurance man, formerly connected with the building of the Korean railroad, and at one time a newspaper correspondent in Asia and Europe, died here today following an operation made necessary by infected teeth.

HARDING APPEALS FOR LABOR VOTE

Washington, January 4.—Senator Harding, who is candidate for the republican presidential nomination, has issued a statement in which he says that he believes that "national unionism is opposed to any kind of class domination."

"Organisation and collective bargaining under wise leadership," he continues, "have done more to advance the cause of labor than all other agencies combined, and anyone who thinks to destroy sane unionism by legislation or otherwise is blind to conditions and insensible to public sentiment."

Making Sure of Baby's Health

IT is widely known that dairy milk carries germs of diseases, and so serious is the danger of infection that medical specialists repeatedly utter strong warnings. How readily young babies fall victims can well be understood.

The 'Allenburys' Foods provide the requisite nourishment in a pure and portable form free from germs.

A PURE & COMPLETE DIETARY

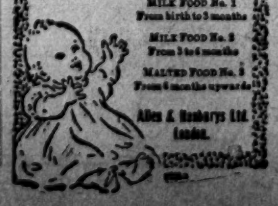
The Allenburys Foods

MILK FOOD No. 1 From birth to 3 months

MILK FOOD No. 2 From 3 to 6 months

MALTED FOOD No. 3 From 6 months upwards

Allen & Hanburys Ltd. London.



Throw Physic To The Dogs

This is the utterance of one of the greatest brains the world has known, and is now virtually endorsed by the best physicians of modern times

The dictum of the doctors of the day is

DIET NOT DRUGS

If your diet is wrong the best of drugs will not ease you. A business man cannot do good work after a heavy meal; the average tiffin takes 4 or 5 hours to digest, robbing the brain and higher nerve centres of much of the blood and nerve energy, as that the brain is unable to work at its usual level efficiency. Don't "do yourselves" too well at your mid-day meal.

Acting on medical advice we have decided to offer our patrons a tiffin which will be a benefit to both their health and pockets.

OUR

75 Cents Tiffin

Will consist of a good nourishing Soup, a Chop or Steak from the Grill with vegetables, Bread, Butter, Cheese and Coffee.

Try this for a few days and see how much better you will feel and how efficient will be your work

CAFE PARISIEN

THE HOME OF ARTISTIC JAZZ MUSIC AND NON-CONTRACT CATERING

F. DAVIES, Managing Director.

MEN'S OUTFITTING DEPT.

SALE

Monday, 19th January

The whole of our Winter Stock of HIGH-CLASS MEN'S WEAR GREATLY REDUCED

All Sale Prices Strictly Net

WEEKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

HOT SHOTS FOR $ DOLLAR DAY

AT

WHITEAWAY'S

GET YOUR SHARE OF OUR DOLLAR DAY MELON

AT WHITEAWAY'S

WE WANT TO MAKE THIS WEEK THE BIGGEST DOLLAR WEEK IN OUR HISTORY

This sale has been a record one in every way. Our new departments are now modernised in equipment and with an entire new floor for China and Glass, Beds & Carpets it has given us a great deal more selling space on our ground and first floors.

RESULT—RECORD SALES—RECORD ATTENDANCES—RECORD REDUCTIONS.

Dollar Day IS Bargain Day

100 pairs Odd Corsets per pair	$1.00
Kiddies' Dressing Gowns . . .	1.00
200 Pretty Felt Hats . . each	1.00
Oddments of Furs . . . each	1.00
Kiddies' Small Felt Hats each	1.00
Ladies' Nainsook Camisoles 2 for	1.00
Ladies' Nainsook Combinations	1.00
Ladies' Nainsook Knickers . .	1.00
Ladies' Nainsook Camisoles .	1.00

Hundreds of Oddments in this section

THIS WEEK $1.00

$1 DOLLAR DAY

Odd Pictures 6 for	$1.00
Fibre Door Mats	1.00
Green Star Felt yd.	1.00
Door Mats . . .	1.00
Jute Rugs 3 for	1.00
Tile Photos . .	1.00
Canvas Suit Case	1.00

THIS WEEK $1.00

Dollar Day IS Bargain Day

Bordered Bolton Sheeting yard	$1.00
Curtain Muslins . . . . 4 yards	1.00
Many New Cretonnes 3 yards	1.00
Madras Window Curtain yard	1.00
Ceylon Flannel . . . . 4 yards	1.00
Damask Sideboard Cloth each	1.00
Embroidered Tray Cloth. 2 for	1.00
Lace Trimmed Table Center 2 for	1.00
Good Sheeting 70 ins. yard	1.00
Sehyt Polishing Cloth . 4 for	1.00

Towels, Duchess Sets

Festoon Screens etc.

THIS WEEK $1.00

Dollar Day IS Bargain Day

Fancy Broken Check Material	yard	$1.00
Fawn Sicilian	„	1.00
Drab Fawn and Brown Mercord 2	„	1.00
Black and White Foulard	„	1.00
Pretty Tartan Material	„	1.00
Good Grey Alpaca	„	1.00
Black Twill Serge	„	1.00
„ Armure Cloth	„	1.00
„ San Toy Cloth	„	1.00
„ Poplin Material	„	1.00
Fine Navy Serge	„	1.00
Useful Black Cashmere	„	1.00
Pyjama Flannelette	3 yards	1.00
White Fleecy Flannelette 3	„	1.00

MANY OTHER OFFERS

THIS WEEK $.100

$1 DOLLAR DAY

2,000 BOXES OF CASHMERE SOAP

4 BOXES FOR $1.00

Dollar Day IS Bargain Day

Aluminium 6 piece Kitchen Sets	$1.00
Grey Enamelled Toilet Pails	1.00
One pint Vacuum Flasks	1.00
6 in. Coppered Flower Pots	1.00
Scrubbing Brushes . . . . 5 for	1.00
Sieves, Wood Rims . . . . Sets of 3	1.00
Galvanized Bucket 10½ diam . . . . 2 for	1.00
Sherwin Williams Floor Wipe 4 tins	1.00
Black Jack Stove Polish . . . 6 tins	1.00
6 in. White Meat Dishes . . . . 2 for	1.00
Semi Porelain Sauce Tureen . . . . 2 for	1.00
"Noxall" Nickel Tap Filters	1.00
Plain Claret Glasses . . . . dozen	1.00

MANY OTHER ITEMS

THIS WEEK $.100

PLENTY MORE BARGAINS ON PAGE 9

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

All These Values Are For The BIG DOLLAR CASH

Picking The All-American Team -.- By Ring W. Lardner

To the Editor:

The other day the newspaper publishers from all over the U. S. met in N. Y. city and disgust the shortages of white paper which is said to of reached the cute stage and they all give their word that from now on they wouldn't use no more of it than was nessary and wouldn't waist none of it but they hadn't no sooner then broke up their meetings and went home when pretty near every male voter on the Atlantic sea board begin laying their plans to publish a All America football team. Some of my admirers even come to me and said why don't you pick a All America 11 as you are now eligible and I asked them why was I now eligible and they said because this is the 1st. yr. you ain't seen a western game so you can make your selections with a open mind.

The most of the boys down here that picks the All America thinks the U. S. still has only the original 13 states yet and the country is bounded on the west by the Buffalo Rochester and Pittsburgh and some of the highest authoritys in New Jersey and N. Y. state claims that the prohibition amendment is inconstitutional because the congressmens from Ohio and Mich. was allowed to vote on it. A great many New Yorkers stayed away from the world serious in Cincy last October and the world farcical in Toledo last July on the grounds that they was poor sailors and last summer when that big baloon fell into the bank out in Chi 1 of the N. Y. papers didn't feel like it wanted to pay cable tolls on a long story so it said "a big baloon fell through the roof of a bank out in old Chi yesterday and some of the clerks was so surprised that they had to add up their cols. a 2nd time."

But in regards to football another westerner that lives here told me the other day that the sporting editors around here was giving the west a whole lot better play then they use to, as all they use to print was the wrong score of the game between 2 teams that was going to meet the following Saturday but now you can pick up a N. Y. or Boston paper pretty near any Monday A. M. and after you have read the 2 cols. about Harvard and Yale and etc., why they's a whole sentence down at the bottom about the situation in the west like for inst.

"In the west Ohio and Oregon still remains undefeated" like they was right acrost the bridge from each other and the rivalrys between them was so bitter that the state militia was going to act as head linesmens when they met.

But getting back to the All America pickers 1 or 2 of the democratic ones has for the last few years been subscribeing every fall to some western paper like Jim Jam Jems so as they could keep a line on football out in the territorys and if they seen one bird's name mentioned a couple times in a story they would write him down for substitute guard on the 3rd All America and on 1 occasion 1 of the most notorious and respected critics in the east who made a practice of reading the western papers like I said must of thought the in Memoriam col. was the write up of the game. at lease when his selections come out that fall the tackle on the 2nd team was a U. of Nebraska man that had been dead 2 yrs.

This year I don't know who the lucky westerner will be though judgeing by the conversation amongst the experts I have met they would be glad to take Brandy from Notre Dame or anywhere else.

As I say my admirers has been after me to pick a All America but on acct. of the print paper situation I have not got the heart but will try and mollify my readers to some extent by giving my impressions of the differents between the game here and out there which is bound to be interesting coming from a man that has just landed on U. S. soil to take up my abode to say nothing of the way I can write.

Well to begin with take the crowds that tends the games in the 2 sections. In the west when they's a big game coming off you look forward to it as something you are going to enjoy, but here everybody takes their wifes along. They usually all so take a basket lunch as most of the games is played in towns where the restarent closes up for 2 hrs. at noon so as the prop. can go home and eat. I was on a party that went to the Harvard game down to Princeton and the gals brought fried chicken and sandwiches and doughnuts and medium boiled eggs and Damon Runyon, and the Dean of the college ast us to eat on his porch and I bet when he seen the growth of egg shells and chicken bones on his lawn afterwards he was tickled to death that nobody had broughten water melon.

When you go to a game out west you walk in through a gate but at New Haven you enter through a portal. In old Chi or Ann Arbor you tell the usher the letter of your section but in Princeton you tell him the number of your ramp. By the time you have clumb the long long trail to your seat you don't feel like ramping no more that afternoon. In Minneapolis or Iowa City you can set in the stand and see 22 men down there on the field trying to play football but from where I set in the Yale bowl I thought a bunch of cooties was amuseing themselfs at the expense of a good-natured bumble bee which I seen in the papers afterwards was Referee R. W. Maxwell Swarthmore.

As for the game itself the rules is a whole lot different like for inst. when a eastern player is caught sluging he is put off of the field where as when Notre Dame and Nebraska hooks up the slugess is the ones that leaves the battle usually on a stretcher. The eastern game is a whole lot more intrickate. For inst. before you enter through the portal in to the ramp, they sell you a program for $0.50 and inside in the names of all the players with their numbers opp. their name but when the players comes out on the field they are wearing their numbers on the bottom of their socks and the only time you know who they are is when 1 of them takes off his shoes to kick or something. The coachs say that if a star player wears a number where the other team can see it they will know who he is and stop him but the Colgate Princeton game the Colgates forgot themselfs and wore their numbers on their backs and Princeton must of knew who Gillo was but even when they called him by name he wouldn't stop.

In the Princeton Harvard fiasco Princeton might of win if their players had of been numbered, as late in the affray they sent a kid in to substitute himself for a bird name Frosty Wms. that couldn't stand the heat but when the kid got in there he substituted himself for a bird named Trimble whose job was to watch Casey and after that everybody watched Casey as he was about all they was to see. Where as if the Princeton nine had wore numbers the kid could of looked at his program before he dashed in and knew which one was Wms. The system used by Rutgers vs. Syracuse was even more intrickate as they numbered themselfs in the program and then changed sweaters with each other so as each man would loose his identity and play for the good of the team.

They's no team that hasn't either been beat or tried to be and about the only logical claim for honors lays between Colgate and Williams for the toilet preparations title and as for the others about all as you can say is that Cornell has played the most consistent game of anybody outside maybe Columbia and speaking of Cornell Fritz Shiverick has made a new record up there this year as he is the 1st kicker on record that ever had most of his punts caught before they touched his foot.

Respy.
RING W. LARDNER.

JOHN D. GIVES BIG GIFT TO CANADIANS

Ottawa, January 4.—Premier Borden has written to John D. Rockefeller a letter expressing appreciation for a gift of $5,000,000 to promote medical education in Canada.

"I hope that the relations between our two neighboring countries will always be inspired by the spirit which animated your action," says the premier.

Far Eastern News Notes

President's Tea Party Is Brilliant Function

The tea party and theatrical entertainment given by the President and Madame Hsu in the Wai Jen Tang in the Presidential Palace last Saturday afternoon was a brilliant success, almost all the Diplomatic Body and high officials in the Government being present, besides a great number of the leading foreign residents in Peking, says the Peking Daily News of January 12. Although there were over 500 guests present, owing to the size of the hall, there was no overcrowding and every one could move about freely and in comfort, even in the side rooms where refreshments were being served throughout the whole afternoon. The great hall was suitably decorated for the occasion, the stage being set in the front part of the hall between the two side entrances.

Chinese Faces Charge Of Traffic In Girls

From the South China morning Post (Hongkong) of January 10:

A Chinese was charged before Mr. N. L. Smith with taking a girl to Bangkok, against her will, for immoral purposes in June, 1919.

The girl said that in June she worked for a family at Canton as a servant. A week after she had assumed work her mistress told her that she intended to visit her husband, who was a goldsmith in Hongkong, and suggested that she should accompany her. She and her mistress put up at a boarding house in Hongkong and one day she saw her mistress receiving $300 from defendant. In the afternoon her mistress disappeared and defendant told witness that he had purchassed her and would take her to Bangkok. She remonstrated with him and he gave her a flogging. She was eventually taken on board the s.s. Chusang and imprisoned with other girls in a cabin. Defendant was also on board. She got no food until the ship arrived at Swatow. Then other girls joined her and the ship proceeded to Bangkok. At Bangkok all the girls were examined by the authorities before they were allowed to land, but she was not examined because defendant had evidently bribed the authorities. She and the other girls were taken to a house rented by accused and a week later she was sold to a brothel for T1. 260.

Canton Law Students Renew Strike Pledge

From the Canton Times of January 8.

The students of the Government Law School held a meeting yesterday afternoon for the purpose of taking an oath to maintain the strike until Mr. Ho Lai-man their new principal, is ousted. The students also addressed letters to different organisations at Shanghai giving their version about the matter and asking for assistance in their fight against the authorities.

The rejected principal is said to have called on the Acting Governor to tender his resignation, but was not accepted. He is urged to retain his present position and wait for a solution of the present trouble. Ho Lai-man is a member of the Taitung Club, a branch of the Chenghsuehui, and his appointment as headmaster of the Law School was brought about through the influence of Yang Wing-tai, the Finance Commissioner and leader of the Taitung Club.

Wants Dr. Sun Back As Head Of Railways

From a Canton despatch to the Peking Leader, January 15:

The Koumintang party is agitating for the re-appointment of ex-President Dr. Sun Yat-sen to the post of Director-General of Chinese railways so that new lines can be built with foreign financial assistance in the various provinces as soon as possible. It is reported that Dr. Sun is going to realise his dream of building 200,000 miles of new railways in China within the next ten years after his re-appointment immediately after the restoration of peace between North and South.

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AMERICANS ASKED TO REGISTER FOR BIG BALL FEB. 22

Secretary Would Get In Touch With Newcomers—Tickets This Year At $6

At a meeting of the Washington's Birthday Ball general committee, the organisation of the working committees was completed and reports from the chairmen were read and approved.

Owing to the great increase in the cost of all commodities it was voted that the charge for tickets for invitations to the Ball, which is to be held Saturday evening February 21, be sold at $6 each instead of $5 as was previously the case.

Formal announcements of the Ball will be sent to all members of the American community about January 25.

It is requested by the committee that Americans who have arrived lately in Shanghai and consequently do not receive notification of the Ball see the Secretary, T. C. Britton, at the American-Oriental Banking Corporation, and register their names. The following is a list of the general committee and the chairmen of the different working committees:

General Committee.—Consul Gen. E. S. Cunningham, Chairman, W. S Fleming, Capt. S. A. Ransom, Vice Chairman, J. D. Gaines, T. C. Britton, Hon. Sec. and Treas, J. W. Gallagher, R. F. Wilner, Recording Secretary, A. S. Goldsmith, A. O Adamson, E. H. Grooms, H. H. Arnold, J. J. Keegan, G. F. Ashley, F. J. Raven, H. T. Bradley, W. E. Sauer, G. R. Coleman, C. L. Seitz, J. H. Dollar, W. C. Sprague, Dr. W. T. Findley, S. Trumper.

Decorations Committee: A. O. Adamson, Chairman.

Refreshment Committee: A. S. Goldsmith, Chairman.

Floor and Music Committee: J. J. Keegan, Chairman.

Cloak, Carriage, and Police Committee: H. T. Bradley, Chairman.

Finance and Subscription Committee: F. J. Raven, Chairman.

Executive Staff: T. C. Britton, Chairman.

China Political Notes From Chinese Papers

As their aim for the dismissal of Fu Tseng-hsiang from the office of Minister of Education has not yet been accomplished, the schools are planning to have a second strike. In a conference with the heads of schools, Premier Chin Yun-peng consented to be responsible to accomplish all the five conditions which he had promised to carry out and will nominate the new Ministers of Education and of Agriculture and Commerce at once.

The Cabinet meeting Friday decided to reject the German requests made through the Chinese Minister to Denmark. The requests consisted of the suspension by China of the sequestration of German property in this country, the recognition of the Vice-Consul from Germany at Tientsin as a diplomatic agent pro tem and the freedom of trade by German residents in China.

The Yen Chiu Faction will unanimously endorse the proposal to honor Ex-President Feng Kuo-chang with a state funeral and burial. Arrangements are being made with the Anfu Club for the latter to approve the bill when it comes up in Parliament. It is expected that the proposal will be sanctioned.

The Finance Committee of the Presidential Office has decided to establish a Central Government Bank. As this will interfere with certain functions of the Banks of China and of Communications and endanger the whole of the financial system in the country, there is a great deal of opposition.

The Anti-Opium Association will formulate plans to stop the importation of the drug from India and Russia and also prohibit the planting of poppy in the provinces.

The Chenhsuehui Parliamentarians refuse to attend the sessions of the Constitution Drafting Committee, while the Kuomingtang members are introducing a bill of want of confidence in the Canton Military Government. The political crisis is reaching a climax.

Farmers Consider Sugar Beet Industry

Washington, January 4.—One hundred and twenty co-operative farmers' organisations have called a conference to meet at Denver on January 26 for the purpose of organising against the so-called "sugar trust."

Chairman Capp, who will preside at the meeting, says that the "national sugar bowl is in the hands of a few corporations which are seeking to prevent the growth of the beet sugar industry."

Kennedy's Dark Secret Bared

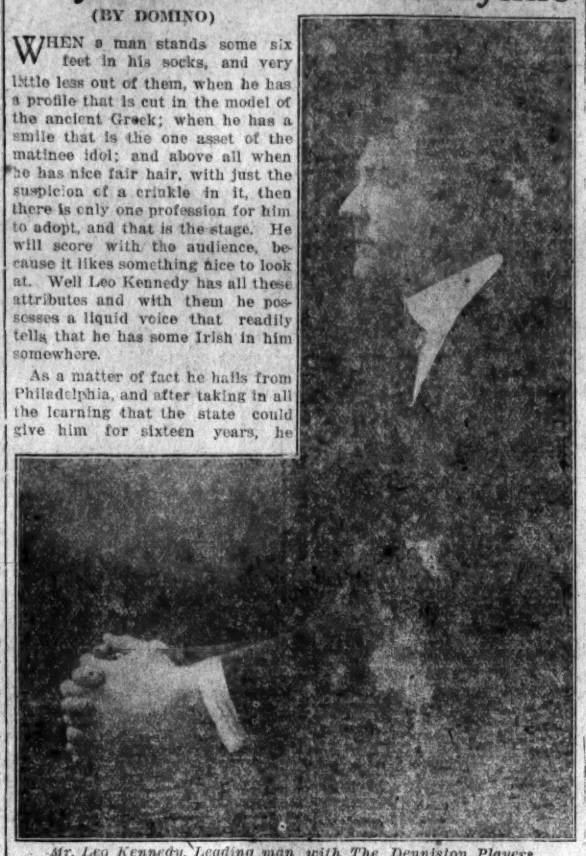
Actor's Well Formed Legs Win Critic's Praise

Played Villian In 'East Lynne'

(BY DOMINO)

WHEN a man stands some six feet in his socks, and very little less out of them, when he has a profile that is cut in the model of the ancient Greek; when he has a smile that is the one asset of the matinee idol; and above all when he has nice fair hair, with just the suspicion of a crinkle in it, then there is only one profession for him to adopt, and that is the stage. He will score with the audience, because it likes something nice to look at. Well Leo Kennedy has all these attributes and with them he possesses a liquid voice that readily tells that he has some Irish in him somewhere.

As a matter of fact he hails from Philadelphia, and after taking in all the learning that the state could give him for sixteen years, he



Mr. Leo Kennedy, Leading man with The Dennison Players

decided to go on the stage. He faced the footlights for the first time with an amateur bunch. The play was 'East Lynne' and he took the heavy lead. Fancy a youngster of sixteen taking Sir Francis Levison and giving Lady Isabel the time he is supposed to. He had to be the typical villain and so he appeared with his blond head of hair, but nothing could make him forego that black moustache, and the cigarette, and the "Ha! Ha! I love you, curse you, I love you, curse you." The cigarette proved his undoing. He was making an exit and at the same time trying to do the Bill Hart stunt of rolling and lighting the weed all at the same time, and with one hand. He set fire to the draperies instead, and his exit was one of the rapidest on record.

ACTING BY MAIL

After this he took to the simpler joys of traveling and seeing whether he could not convince the American public that the Encyclopedia Brittanica was the one book they ought to read. He only convinced some and so left his base of operations at Scranton, Pa. and made for New York, where he got in with a crowd of players, with a Russian leading lady at the head of affairs. He scored well enough to get a lead on the road, and let it be said here, that he confesses to having played to every state in the Union, but this is his first trip away from the New World. He got to Mexico and managed to escape the attentions of Villa and Carranza.

He likes Shanghai. He tells me that all that the Howards and the Dennys have talked about for months past is Shanghai. He had an idea that it was a little patch where the Americans had one block, the Japanese another, and the British perhaps an apartment somewhere near. He was surprised to see the trams. But that is nothing new. We are all surprised to see the trams as they appear at tiffin time. They are so full that they can hardly walk, let alone run.

Mr. Kennedy had a fine schooling with Mr. Belasco for three years and he has many a fascinating tale to tell of the wonderful producer. He drew word pictures of the impresario that brought him vividly to the minds eye. I should like to tell readers of the methods adopted by him in the training of actors, but this must wait for another occasion. Leo Kennedy went on the road with quite a number of Belasco's successes and although he was too modest to say whether he scored or not, I fancy we can take the result as read.

HIS LEGS PASS MUSTER

We have seen him play a half dozen parts, and in none of them has he fallen down. Probably the best thing we have seen him in was "Civilian Clothes." His butler's uniform showed us that he was possessed of a fine figure, and a splendid pair of legs, that would have surprised Charles Dickens.

Kennedy is very popular here. If you mention his name to the ordinary man in the street he is termed a good actor, and looks a swell fellow. If you say "Leo" to the ladies, they just go crazy and say "isn't he just sweet, isn't he nice and what a bee-u-ti-ful voice." So you see Kennedy has made good here and is pretty sure to do likewise throughout the tour.

He had a short period with the pictures like every other American actor that I have met, but he doesn't like them. He says the picture business spoils the artist, and the work is most uninteresting. But he goes on to say that if a $50,000 contact was offered to him, as it sometimes is to the Chaplins and the Pickfords, he would strive to overcome his objections and play before the camera.

His principal hobbies are golf and baseball. He says he would cross the Pacific to see a good game of ball. The last one he saw was Cincinnati versus New York. He lost his voice and his hat on that occasion. His favorite role is in the play "Bought and Paid For" and he prefers heavy leads to farce. He thinks that Broadhurst and Eugene Walters are the best playwrights of the day, and that their works always give players scope for good portrayals.

Plan Reception Here For Italian Airman

Aero Club At Organisation Meeting Tomorrow Will Discuss Entertainment Program

Plans for a public reception to the Italian flyers taking part in the Rome-to-Tokio flight will be discussed at a meeting tomorrow at the Carlton when the Aero Club of Shanghai will be permanently organised.

As soon as the club is formally established, a committee will probably be named to co-operate with representatives of the Italian community to entertain the airmen. One of the features of the welcome will be an exhibition by Italian flyers now in Shanghai, if it can be arranged.

Tomorrow's meeting will start promptly at five o'clock. Officers will be elected and chairmen of the various committees named. The business meeting will be short.

All who are interested are invited to attend. Over 50 people have signified their intention of joining the club and more are expected to enroll as members at the meeting tomorrow.

Canada 'Dry' But Buys More Booze Than Ever

(Reuter's Service)

Birmingham, December 4 (by mail).—Sir James Stevenson, director of a distillery, said in a speech the other day that, although Canada had gone largely "dry," his firm were being asked to ship more goods to that country than when it was supposed to be "Wet."

They had a request from their agents to substitute glass stoppers for corks, as "now that the country had gone dry, corkscrews were difficult to obtain."

Nearly 110,000,000 People Live In U.S.

Washington, January 4.—Estimates with regard to the fourteenth national census, in the taking of which 85,000 enumerators are being employed, indicate that the population of the country will be shown to be between 107,000,000 and 110,000,000, as compared with 93,000,000 for 1910.

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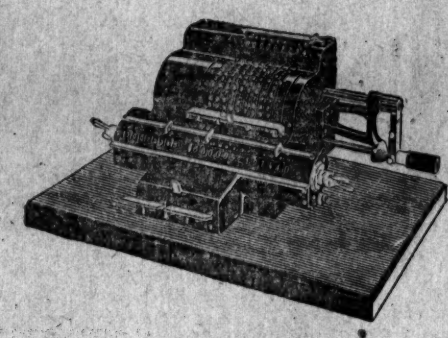
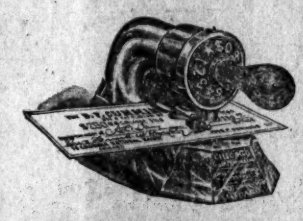
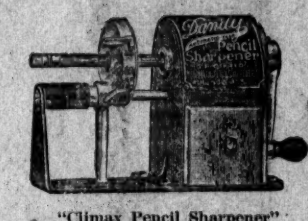


"Marchant Calculator"

"Fox Portable"



"Chicago Cheque-Perforator"



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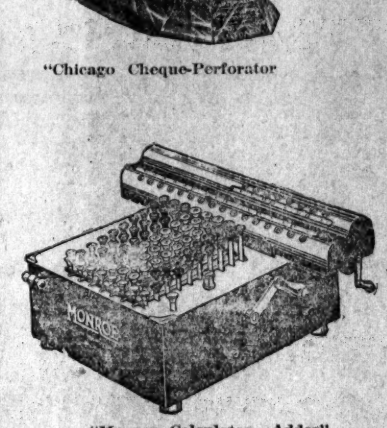

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White Lawn Hankies	dozen	1.00
Odd Colored Silk Hose		1.00
Ladies' Fancy Collars	dozen	1.00
Colored Chiffons	2 yards	1.00
Linen Cluny Lace	8 yards	1.00
Grey Cashmere Hose		1.00
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THIS WEEK $1.00

GET YOUR SHARE OF OUR DOLLAR DAY MELON

2,000 LADIES' WHITE COTTON VESTS

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Men's Soft Felt Hats		$1.00
French Style Braces	3 pair	1.00
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Blue Serge Caps		1.00
Leather Belts	3 pair	1.00
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Striped Cashmere Sox	3 pair	1.00
Smart Fancy Ties		1.00
Ceylon Flannel Shirts		1.00
"Wolcot" Vests, Long Sleeves		1.00
White Fleecy Cotton Vests		1.00

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Big Bargains for DOLLAR DAY

Pair of Good Military Brushes		$1.00
Two Badger Shaving Brushes		1.00
Colgates Shaving Sticks	3 for	1.00
White Rose House Soap	12 for	1.00
Cashmere Soap	4 boxes	1.00
A Good Clothes Brush		1.00
Yardley's Shaving Stick	4 for	1.00
Reliable Hair Wash	3 bottles	1.00
Williams Shaving Soap	6 tabs	1.00
Liquid Face Powder	6 bottles	1.00
Jergens Bath Soap	6 tabs	1.00
Colgates Shaving Powder	6 tins	1.00
Jergen's Talcum Powder	6 tins	1.00
Erasmic Toilet Soap	2 boxes	1.00

THIS WEEK $1.00

GET YOUR SHARE OF OUR DOLLAR DAY MELON

1,000 PAIRS ENGLISH SATIN QUILTED BOUDOIR SLIPPERS

Colours: Pink, Sky, Saxe, Blue and Rose

Sizes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

$1.00 PAIR

Big Bargains for DOLLAR DAY

Wayloo Bond Note Paper	5 quires	$1.00
Highland Grey Note Pape	10 quires	1.00
Eclipse Writing Pads	4 for	1.00
Wyse Briar Pipes		1.00
Ora Lever Watches		1.00
"Newman" Cigarette Cases	3 for	1.00
Ladies' Leather Card Case		1.00
A good Alarm Clock		1.00
A Smoker's Oakwood Set		1.00
Parawa Briar Pipes		1.00
"Perfection" Stylo Pens	2 for	1.00
"Mogul" Fountain "	2 for	1.00
"Perfect" " "	2 for	1.00
Canvas School Bags		1.00

THIS WEEK $1.00

MORE BARGAINS OVER ON PAGE 5

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., Shanghai

All These Values Are For The BIG DOLLAR CASH

U.S. Troops Watch Trouble On Mexican Border

New York, November 30.—There may be trouble between the armed forces of the United States and Mexico, or there may not. But this country is ready for war if it cannot be avoided.

Massed today "up against the border" are ten regiments of cavalry, two of field artillery, two of engineers, and six regiments of infantry, which with their complement of special and technical troops and trains make a trained force of American regulars that totals between 50,000 and 60,000 officers and men. In reserve and within a day's run of the border are another 15,000 to 20,000 regulars, not to mention the 14,000 Texas cavalrymen which the Lone Star State has recruited and trained, and which the Government has now recognised as a duly organised National Guard force, for the specific purpose of representing Texas in any armed move that may be made in an effort to undo the Mexican tangle.

The names and locations of the various combat units that form the far-flung border line as well as the identity of the officers are given below. The list is compiled from the most recent authentic information available in Washington. But there may have been a few changes in minor commands.

In command of all these picked troops is Major General Joseph T. Dickman, noted among the American Army commanders developed by the European war. General Dickman, from his headquarters at San Antonio, is now directing the whole military problem of the border, and can, if needed, move at almost a moment's notice a formidable force of regulars over the Rio Grande and into Mexico at each of the main gateways into that country, namely, El Paso, Douglas, Columbus, Laredo, and Brownsville.

HIS COMMANDERS

The story of Dickman is known to all Americans now, but comparatively few Americans know who the subordinate commanders under Dickman's command are, or what units are on guard from the Gulf to the Pacific a more than 3,000-mile-long line, every foot of which is today under the patrol of American cavalrymen, infantrymen and airmen. Here they are:

Major General Robert Lee Howze, who commanded the 3rd, or "Marne," Division of Regulars in France, and who was ordered a few days ago to assume command of the El Paso District, is one of the army's famous officers. He is a member of the same West Point class as General March, and would have been made a Brigadier General at the same time that Pershing was had Colonel Roosevelt, then President, been able to get the appointment confirmed by the Senate. Howze is the officer who directed the pursuit that ended with the capture of Aguinaldo. He was also senior cavalry commander under Pershing during the Mexican punitive expedition of 1916. General Howze is a Texan, and there is no officer in the army who knows the border better than he does. General Howze succeeded Brig. General Erwin at El Paso, and is in command under General Dickman, of the whole frontier.

The cavalry brigade commanders on the border line are Brig. General William C. Rivers and Colonels Selah R. S. Tompkins and Hamilton S. Hawkins. General Rivers, who is a Tennessean, was a brigade commander in Europe, and fought as a junior troop commander with the 1st Cavalry in the Spanish war. Most of his career as a cavalryman was with the 2nd Regiment. He is 53 years old and a West Pointer of the class of 1887.

Colonel Tompkins, who commands the 3rd Brigade, is from the District of Columbia, and is one of the officers who entered the regular service from civil life in 1884. He has been a Colonel since 1916. He is 56 years old and has always been of the mounted service.

HAWKINS OF THE CAVALRY

In command of the 3rd Brigade of cavalry is one of the army's most widely known cavalry commanders, Colonel Hamilton S. Hawkins, a son of one of the famous cavalrymen of the old service, and a West Point graduate of the class of 1894. When war was declared on Germany he was transferred to the infantry and served with that arm during the period of this country's belligerency. He was only recently returned to the mounted service. He was born at an army post in the Dakotas forty-six years ago.

Colonel George T. Langhorne, commanding the troops in the Big Bend country, with Marfa as his headquarters, is the officer who is leading the pursuit of the bandits who captured Lieutenants Davis and Peterson. He is a veteran of the Spanish war and also of some of the hardest of the Philippine campaign. He was Military Attache in Berlin when the European war started. Since 1916 he has been in command of the Big Bend forces. Colonel Langhorne is a Virginian and a West Pointer.

The commander of the 1st Cavalry, on duty at the Arizona end of the long border line, is Colonel Charles J. Symmonds, a veteran of the Spanish war and the Philippine campaigns. Colonel Symmonds was born in Michigan fifty-three years ago and is a West Pointer of the class of 1890.

Lieut. Col. Albert B. Dockery, in command of the 4th Cavalry, is the youngest of cavalry commanders now on the border. He is a graduate of West Point of the class of 1902, and was a commander of combat troops during the war in Europe. He is a Mississippian.

Commanding the 5th Cavalry is Colonel James J. Hornbrook, who was a brigade commander in Europe and was recently demoted, under the provisions of the emergency law, to Colonel and assigned to the border. Colonel Hornbrook went through the Spanish war as a troop commander of the 2nd Cavalry, and in the last ten years has had much border service. He knows the border from end to end and is recognised as one of the crack cavalry commanders of the army. He is from Indiana, is 51 years of age, and is a West Pointer of the class of 1890.

Another border commander who entered the regular army from civil life is Colonel Robert J. Reany of the 8th Cavalry. In the Spanish war he was a junior officer of the 2nd Pennsylvania Infantry. He came into the regular service in 1901. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1869.

The 10th Cavalry, one of the famous negro commands of the regular army, is commanded by Colonel George P. White, a West Pointer of the class of 1891, and a native of Minnesota. He has always been in the cavalry and is an honor man of the 1897 class of the Infantry and Cavalry School. He is another veteran of the border service.

The 11th Cavalry, which is at Monterey, Cal., within a day's journey of the border, is commanded by Colonel Charles R. Mayo, who was born in England and who rose to regimental command from the ranks. Colonel Mayo served in Europe as a Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry. He is 45 years of age.

MORE MOUNTED LEADERS

Colonel George W. Biegler, who is in command of the 12th Cavalry, served in the Spanish war as a Captain of Indiana volunteers and entered the regular service from civil life in 1901. He has been on border service several years and has been a Colonel since October of last year.

The commander of the 13th Cavalry is Edward Anderson, a Virginian, who was an Assistant Adjutant General in the Spanish war and who was one of the first of the junior officers of the army promoted to regimental command after this country entered the Spanish war. He is a West Pointer of 1888, and his whole career has been with the mounted arm, much of it along the Rio Grande.

The 14th Cavalry at San Antonio is commanded by Colonel Lawrence J. Fleming, a Georgian and a West Pointer of 1890. He was a troop commander in the Spanish war and has seen years of service along the Rio Grande. He was made a Colonel immediately after this country entered the European war.

Colonel Farrand Sayre of the 16th Cavalry, like Colonel Hornbrook, is a Brigadier General of the European service, who was recently, by operation of law, demoted to Colonel. He is one of the best known of the cavalry commanders, is from Missouri and graduated from West Point in 1884.

If the artillery goes in, the 4th Field will undoubtedly lead the way, and it will be commanded by the famous William McK. Lambdin, once of the Texas Rangers, and now one of the crack commanders of the light field artillery service. There is no officer in the army who has a more intimate knowledge of the border and all things Mexican than Colonel Lambdin. In the Spanish war Lambdin commanded a troop of Texans, and in 1901 entered the regular side as a Second Lieutenant of Artillery. He was born in Texas in 1875 and is one of the youngest of the artillery commanders.

Colonel Thomas E. Merrill, whose regiment, the 82nd Field, is brigaded with Lambdin's command at El Paso, is from Ohio, and is a West Pointer of the class of 1898. He is also one of the youngest regimental commanders in the army. From 1908 to 1912 he was a member of the General Staff, and was made a Colonel shortly after Congress declared war on Germany.

Colonel Gustave A. Wieser of the 3rd Infantry is an officer who worked himself up from the enlisted ranks to regimental command. He was born in Germany forty-five years ago, and enlisted in the army as a private in 1894. He served through all the non-commissioned grades and won his commission as a Second Lieutenant of Infantry in January, 1900. His regiment is today listed as one of the best trained and most the service.

The commander of the 19th Infantry is Colonel Arthur M. Shipp, a son of the late General Scott Shipp of Virginia. Colonel Shipp is a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, of which his father was for so many years the superintendent. Colonel Shipp was appointed to the service by President McKinley in 1899.

Colonel George Arthur Hadsell, in command of the 24th Infantry, which is one of the crack negro commands of the regular army, is from Connecticut and was a Connecticut Guardsman before he entered the regular service at the time of the Spanish war. He has been a regimental command[er] since July of last year.

From the enlisted ranks of [the] 16th Infantry, the regiment [that] fired the first American shots [in] the European war, came Colon[el] Earl Carnahan, who comman[ded] the 25th Infantry. Colon[el] Carnahan enlisted as a private [in] 1883 and was commissioned [a] Second Lieutenant five years late[r]. He is a native of Mississippi, [and] has been a Colonel since Jul[y] 1917.

Colonel Sampson L. Faison, [the] commanding officer of the 43[rd] Infantry, is from North Caroli[na] and is a veteran of thirty-fi[ve] years' service in the regul[ar] army. He was a Brigadier Ge[n]eral in the A. E. F., and has [on]recently assumed command [of] the 43rd. He is a West Point[er] of the class of 1893.

ENGINEER OFFICERS

One of West Point's famou[s] athletes is the commanding offic[er] of the 8th Engineers. He [is] Major Robert R. Neyland,

(Continued on Page 11)

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NANKING AND CHEKIANG ROADS

U.S. Troops Watch Trouble On Mexican Border

(Continued from Page 10)

Texan, who from 1912 to 1916 was the star of the West Point football and baseball teams. Neyland is only 27 years of age, and yet he is the senior engineer commander now on the border. He was an honor man of the West Point class of 1916.

Major Layson E. Atkins (when at West Point they called him Tommy) commands the 9th Engineers at El Paso. He is the same age as Neyland and comes from California. He and Neyland are the two youngest regimental commanders in the United States Army.

These are the commanders of the combat units that are now lined up against the border. The other units also facing the border line are the following:

8th Engineer Train, First Lieutenant John M. Harmon.

9th Engineer Train, First Lieutenant Elmer E. Sampson.

11th Provisional Aero Squadron, First Lieutenant John E. Molten.

96th Provisional Aero Squadron, Captain Cecil G. Sellers.

9th Ordnance Depot, Captain Edgar F. Nickum.

10th Field Hospital Company, Captain Luther D. Parnell.

10th Ambulance Company, First Lieutenant Paul W. Wipperman.

Pack Train No. 1 to be assigned.

Pack Train No. 2, Captain Herbert Hadley.

Pack Train No. 6 to be assigned.

Pack Train No. 7, Major Henry J. Hunker.

Pack Train No. 11, First Lieutenant Charles E. Waterman.

Pack Train No. 13, First Lieutenant Eugene J. Kelly.

Pack Train No. 17 to be assigned.

Pack Train No. 18 to be assigned.

Pack Train No. 22, First Lieutenant Howard L. Vanarsdall.

Pack Train No. 26 to be assigned.

Wagon Company No. 4 to be assigned.

Bakery Company No. 4, First Lieutenant Herbert B. Riggins.

Motor Transport Company No. 20 to be assigned.

Motor Transport Company No. 384, First Lieutenant C. Lloyd Stafford.

Motor Transport Company No. 389, First Lieutenant Charles M. Shank.

Motor Transport Company No. 350, Second Lieutenant Louis J. Wassel.

Motor Transport Company No. 397, First Lieutenant Ralph R. Landrum.

Motor Transport Company No. 403, Second Lieutenant Frank A. Willard.

Motor Transport Company No. 404, Second Lieutenant Gardner H. Champ.

Motor Transport Company No. 392, First Lieutenant Owen McGourty.

Service Park Company No. 356, First Lieutenant Raymond T. Burne.

Service Park Company No. 357, First Lieutenant C. Lloyd Stafford.

Service Park Company No. 358, First Lieutenant Alexander R. Landridge.

Service Park Company No. 538, Second Lieutenant Lester M. Nichols.

Service Park Company No. 359, Captain Roy C. Harrison.

Motor Command No. 29, Captain J. de Garno.

The combat units held in reserve and which are within twenty-four hours of the border are the 1st, 9th, and 14th Regiments of field artillery, at Fort Sill, Okla.; the 20th Infantry, at Fort Crook, Neb.; the 35th Infantry, at Camp Travis, Texas; the 29th Infantry, at Hattiesburg, Miss., and the 2nd Cavalry, at Fort Riley, Kan.

The 1st Field Artillery is commanded by Colonel Robert Davis of New York, who enlisted as a private in the 201st New York Infantry in the Spanish war, and who became a Second Lieutenant of regulars in 1901, and in seventeen years won his way to regimental command. He was a Captain when the United States went to war in 1917.

Colonel H. H. Bateman, commanding the 9th Field Artillery, also came up from the enlisted ranks. He won his commission in 1912, and seven years later he was a Colonel. This is a record for rapid promotion which is probably without a parallel in the service. Colonel Bateman is a Californian and is only 32 years old.

The 14th Field Artillery is at present without a Colonel. The commander of this regiment will be designated probably within the next few days.

Colonel Frank D. Ely, who is a native of Illinois and who is a West Pointer of the class of 1894, assumed command of the 29th shortly after the armistice. This will probably be the first of the reserve infantry units ordered to the border in the event of a larger mobilisation.

Colonel Arthur Thayer, commanding the 2nd Cavalry, which command is at Fort Riley, Kan., is from Indiana and is a West Pointer of the class of 1886. He has always been of the cavalry and is a veteran of the Cuban, Philippine, and border service.

ALONG THE LONG LINE

Here is the regular army lineup beginning at Brownsville in the east and extending to the western posts in Arizona:

The headquarters of the 16th Cavalry are at Brownsville, Troop A is at Mercedes, Troops B and C at Llano Grande, Troop G at San Pedro Ranch, and Troops I, K, L and M are based on San Benito, all of these posts being on the eastern border line in Texas.

The 4th Cavalry is based at Fort Ringgold, near Rio Grande City, Texas. Troop C of this command is at Roma, Texas; the 2nd Squadron is at Sam Fordyce, Texas, and the 3rd Squadron at McAllen, Texas; the remainder of the command is at Ringgold.

The 14th Cavalry is mobilised, ready for transfer to any point on the border, at San Antonio.

The 3rd Infantry is based at Eagle Pass, Texas, opposite Piedras Negras, which was the home of Venustiano Carranza before he realised his ambition to President of Mexico. The 3rd Battalion of the regiment is at Eagle Pass. The 1st Battalion is at Delrio in the Big Bend country, while the 2nd Battalion is held in reserve at San Antonio.

At Laredo, Texas, 100 miles south of San Antonio, which is next to El Paso the most important of all the border commands, is the headquarters of the 37th Infantry. The 1st and 3rd Battalions, less Companies I and M, are at Laredo. The 2nd Battalion is a part of Langhorne's command at Marfa, Company C is at Brownsville, Company I at Corpus Christi, and Company M at Dolores Mines, all these points except Marfa being east of Laredo.

The 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 43rd Infantry are at Camp Travis, Texas, the 3rd Battalion being at Camp Bowie, the same State.

The famous 8th Cavalry, now in Mexico chasing the bandits who captured Lieutenants Davis and Peterson of the air force and held those officers for $15,000 ransom, is based at Marfa, the headquarters of the Big Bend country. This regiment is scattered by troops and detachments throughout the Big Bend section. Troop A is at Glenn Springs, Troops E and H at Hester's Ranch, a detachment of Troop C at Santa Helena, Troop F and a detachment of Troop C at Lajitas, Troop D at Redford, Troop G, less a detachment, at Evitt's Ranch; detachment of Troop G at Valentine, detachment of Troop H at Sierra Blanca, Troop I and M at Presidio on the Rio Grande, Troop K at Candelaria, near which place Davis and Peterson were captured; Troop L at Indio, and Troop M at Ruidosa.

The 13th Cavalry is at Fort Clark, Texas.

The 4th Field Artillery is at Camp Stanley, while the 82nd mobilised at Fort Bliss.

The 8th Regiment of Engineers is at El Paso and the 9th at Camp Courchesne, Texas.

The 5th Cavalry is, with the exception of three troops, held ready for instant service at Fort Bliss, near El Paso. Troop A of this regiment is at Ruidosa, Troop B at Holland's Ranch, and Troop C at Indio, all Texas border posts and all of them in the El Paso country.

Also based on Fort Bliss is the 7th Cavalry, which is Custer's famous old command. Troop E of the 7th is at Fort Hancock, Troop G at Fabens, and Troop H at Ysleta, three more important posts in the El Paso section.

The 12th Cavalry, with the exception of the 1st Squadron, which is in the Canal Zone, is based at Columbus, N. M. Troops I, K, L and M are at Hachita, N. M., and a detachment of Troop K is at Culbertson's Ranch, Texas.

The entire 24th Infantry is at Camp Furlong, near Columbus, N. M., where it is held in readiness for active service at a moment's notice. This is the scene of the famous Villa raid of 1916 and is one of the most important points along the border.

The 25th Infantry is on the Arizona side of the border and is based on Nogales.

The 10th Cavalry is based at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; Troop A is at Arivica, Troops B and D at Nogales, Troop C at Lochiel, and Troop L at Naco, all Arizona border posts.

The 19th Infantry, which holds part of the Arizona line, is based at Douglas, Ariz., where is stationed the entire command, with the exception of the 1st Battalion, which is at El Paso, and Companies E and F, which are guarding the mines and Roosevelt Dam at Globe, Ariz.

The 1st Cavalry, with the exception of Troop L, which is at Fort Apache, Arizona, is at Douglas, Ariz., one of the border points which has been the scene of many of the outbreaks of recent years.

The special and technical units, which includes the Air Service, the important pack trains, and other units, are stationed in their proper proportion all along the border from Brownsville to San Diego.

FEAR SPANISH BANK TAX

Foreign Firms In Madrid Appoint A Committee To Draft A Protest

Madrid, December 5.—Representatives of American, British and French banks in Spain have appointed a committee to formulate a protest to the Government against the proposed tax on foreign banks doing business in this country. The Bank of Rio de la Plata, Argentine, joined in the protest, and it is understood that German and Austrian banks will make representations.

The budget bill, now before the Corts, proposes a tax of 1 peseta per thousand on the total declared capital and surplus of foreign banks and in addition the usual tax on profits, which, foreign bankers say, will destroy their business in Spain. Further anxiety has been caused by a proposal by a member of the Cortes that the tax should be 6 pesetas on capital, favorable comments on the proposal having been received by the Cortes.

Another meeting of foreign bankers will be held on Tuesday to consider the committee's report. It is understood that Sir Robert Kindersley of the Bank of England, who has been in Madrid in the interest of British undertakings, has taken up the matter with the Finance Minister, and that the American, British, and French Embassies have reported the matter to their Governments.

OPEN BRANCHES IN SPAIN

New York, December 7.—Several American financial institutions recently have established branches in Spain to care for the growing Spanish-American relations. Among these are the National City Bank, the Mercantile Bank of the Americans and the American International Corporation. The Anglo-South American Bank, with representation in this city, also conducts numerous branches in Spain. Officials yesterday had no recent information of the proposed Spanish legislation, and were not prepared to comment on the probable effect of the tax.

A Life of Agony

Backache Positively Cured After 10 Years.

...matism and backache are two of the most common and troublesome complaints in this country to-day. Thousands of people find work a torture, action of any kind a weariness, and bad weather a continuous dread, because of the rheumatic pains they are subject to, or the tiring backache pains they are never wholly free from.

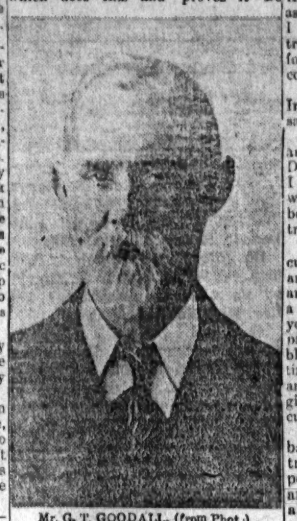
It is foolish to think that you cannot remove rheumatism from your system. It is dangerous to neglect backache pains or the other symptoms that mean disordered kidneys—headaches, nervous debility, bad breath, gouty or dropsical swellings, constipation, bladder weakness, or discomfort. If your kidneys are out of order they are not properly performing their work of keeping the blood free from poisonous uric acid, which is made every day by the waste impurities of the system. This means that the poison is retained in your blood. Uric acid takes the form of tiny sharp crystals, and it is quite easy to imagine how these cause terrible pains if allowed to accumulate.

Of all stubborn diseases, kidney trouble in any form is one of the most difficult to overcome. In many respects it is like Consumption.

Consumption is curable, if you can get at the germs, the cause of disease, but the germs of Consumption are so placed in the lungs as to prevent medicines touching them. That is why it is almost impossible to cure Consumption with medicines.

Kidney trouble is like Consumption—it is so difficult to the germs in the weak or diseased spot. When you take ordinary Kidney or Backache Pills or Mixtures, the drugs that they contain are very often useless for kidney trouble, because they never go near the kidneys, they simply go into the stomach, then into the bowels and away.

Now, if you purge the kidneys as you would the bowels, they will regain their healthy, active condition, and soon rid the system of uric acid. There is only one kidney remedy which does this and proves it—De



Mr. G. T. GOODALL, (from Phot.).

Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. Read what others say about them. Mr. G. T. Goodall, of Hampton Lane, Herne Bay, says:—

"For over ten years I suffered continuously with kidney trouble, the pains in my back being so severe that I could only bend with great difficulty. I was hardly ever free from the wearying, dragging pain. I tried all sorts of advertised remedies, without success, until 18 months ago I was given a sample box of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and was astonished at the relief they gave me. I bought some more and continued the treatment, and after a short time I found I was absolutely free of my complaint."

This statement was made in 1914. In 1919, five years later, Mr. Goodall says:—

"I am now over 60 years of age, and in very good health—thanks to De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills! I always keep them in hand, and always recommend them as being the best thing I know of for kidney troubles."

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills cure by going straight to the kidneys and bladder. Within 24 hours they are guaranteed to relieve the pain, and a blue tinge in the urine proves to you that the healing ingredients have passed right through the kidneys and bladder. This blue colour is their distinguishing mark. A perfectly safe and natural remedy, they never fail to give relief and hardly ever fail to cure permanently.

In a recent test, out of a hundred bad cases of kidney and bladder trouble, ninety-seven of them were positively cured by DeWitt's Kidney an Bladder Pills. Of the other three although such bad cases, two got so much benefit that they t ought they were cured, but were not positive. The remaining one was a failure—the disease had gone too far.

De Witt's Kidney & Bladder Pills have cured many well-nigh hopeless cases. That b ue- oloured urine positively proves to you that every part of De Witt's Pills has gone straight to the kidneys, as no other pills do.

De Witt's KIDNEY & BLADDER Pills

When you buy the pills, be sure they are De Witt's in the red boxes printed in red and gold, with the red wax seal on the bottle. Give them a fair trial, and prove for yourself what relief they bring. If you would like any further information on this case send a post-card to the makers:—E. C. De Witt and Co. Ltd., 44-45, Rathbone-place, London, W.1, England, mentioning this paper. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold by Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere in every part of the civilised world. If you have any difficulty in obtaining genuine De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills with the red seal on the cork, write to The Shanghai Dispensary, Foochow Road, Shanghai.

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BIRTH

HILTNER.—On January 16, 1920, at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium, Shanghai, to Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Hiltner, a daughter (Jean Elizabeth). 27493

DEATH

KAPTEYN: On the 16th January, 1920, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, Barend Dirk Kapteyn, (Manager, Holland China Trading Co.). The funeral will take place at the Bubbling Well Cenetery today, Sunday, 18th Jan., 1920, at 4 p.m. All friends are invited to attend. 27492

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10 a.m., Mattins (plain). 10:30 a.m., Sung Eucharist. Harwood in A flat. Hymns 78, 273, 81, 322, 167. 3 p.m., Children's Service. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Anthem "O Jesu, so meek" (J. S. Bach). Hymns 169, 79, 23.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher, Rev. C. N. Lack; Chant 94; Anthem "He, watching over Israel" (Mendelssohn); Hymns 5, 10, 171. 6 p.m., Preacher, Rev. C. N. Lack; Chant 107; Anthem "Teach me O Lord" (Attwood); Hymns 42, 218, 216.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: The Rev. E. J. Bentley, M.A.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Mr. Frank McCarthy. Evening 6 p.m. by Mr. W. H. Hockman.

Is The German Republic Safe?

(Literary Digest)

RIDICULE heaped upon a so-called minority of the German press which fans the embers of reviving royalist hopes does not, however, disguise the very real fear of a revival of monarchy in Germany. Public demonstrations accorded General Hindenburg in Berlin and other cities have been noted with great interest, we learn from Hague despatches, among the busy weavers of German royal intrigue near Amerongen and at The Hague. A "well-informed" Dutch politician, who knows the Kaiser personally, is quoted in Hague despatches as saying: "Now is the time to watch the Kaiser, if ever. He knows that 75 percent of the German people are royalists and he may be tempted to return to Germany." Again, the Berlin Freiheit reports the formation in Germany of a body called the German Council, whose object is to influence the press in favor of the restoration of the monarchy. The Council is headed by Count Behrendorff, former member of the Prussian House of Lords, and Die Freiheit avers that it has ample funds at its disposal. Furthermore, a monarchist movement in favor of both the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs, according to Geneva despatches is forming a nucleus in Switzerland with the aid of German and Austrian refugees, and has as philosopher and guide Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, the former Imperial German Chancellor. Berlin despatches report, too that General Ludendorff apparently has consented to be one of the leaders of the German National, or Pan-German, party. He is a prominent figure at public meetings of the latter organisation, and it is remarked significantly that his appearances are not announced beforehand, "lest others besides the Pan-German faithful should be prompted to attend the gatherings." At a memorial service at the Potsdam Garrison Church advance mention was made of an address by a "military commander," who proved to be no other than Ludendorff. The occasion was a memorial servce to the war dead, but the General, by his own avowal, did not come to bury Caesar but to praise him. The speech, which is said to have echoed throughout Germany, is reported in the press in part as follows:

"I did not come here to make a funeral speech. Militarism developed under the empires of the two great monarchs, Frederick Wilhelm First and Frederick the Great. Often brusk and harsh, like its authors, for all that, militarism was the symbol of unselfish loyalty to duty and patriotism. In it lay our means and strength. Thus we could pursue an objective, and in a hostile world, surrounded by the envious, we could grow to be a great Power, respected by our friends, feared by our enemies and rich in earthly goods.

"The spirit of these Prussian kings existed also in the army of 1914, the proudest, finest, and most splendid army that ever went into the field. We owe this to the Kaiser. The army was the most democratic creation conceivable. Heroic drama became a tragedy. The cause of the misfortune was that we departed from the old Prussian spirit that made us great. Here in God's house, witness of Prussia's great history, and harboring the remains of a great Prussian king, let us pledge to our dead that we will regain the old unselfish Prussian spirit. May our fallen heroes see grow up again a strong, proud generation, rallying in mutual trust around the old black and white Prussian banner as the symbol for all Germans who are willing to go with us. Then may Prussia, which once before showed Germany the way, lead the great German Fatherland up to a new power."

General Ludendorff is reported also to have said openly that he realised he is "considered as a representative of Prussian German militarism, and I am proud to be it." Some Berlin despatches describe this "rally" in the Potsdam Garrison Church as "a political scandal of the first order," and there was intimation of discipline for the Nationalistic Potsdam pastor as well as for the functionaries of the supposedly democratic Prussian State Church. General Ludendorff, it is noted, too, is one of the leaders of an organication called the German Nationalist Union of Youth, whose moving spirit is a well-known Pan-German agitator, Prof. Dietrich Schaeffer, who directed formerly a violent Pan-German society of war-time, the League for a German Peace, which modestly advocated annexation of the greater part of Europe.

By way of protest against the rampant attitude of royalist Germans we read of mass-meetings called by the Majority Socialist party, which says in its manifestoes that they intend to wake up the authorities and "show that the great masses of workers are determined to defend the republic and democratic freedom by all possible means," and in the Berlin Vorwarts, a political authority describes the situation as "a life and death struggle for democracy." To prevent further demonstrations in favor of Field-Marshal Hindenburg in Berlin, we read, barbed-wire barricades were thrown across the Wilhelmstrasse and other important thoroughfares. This is the first time this precaution, frequently employed against the Spartacides, was taken against monarchists Shrewd observers admit apprehension among genuine German republicans over the demonstrations for Hindenburg and Kaiserism, though they maintain that the reaction has no immediate chance except in the possible outbreak of some fanatics and fools that might lead to fearful consequences. The cool-headed reactionaries, we are told, talk openly of restoring the monarchy, though they are by no means of one mind on the question whether the throne shall be restored to the Hohenzollerns or given to some other dynasty. On this point the Berlin correspondent of the London Times writes:

"Though I have met many who pity the Kaiser, I have never met one in whose opinion he could by any possibility be restored to the position he has lost. As Kaiser or King he is *erledigt*—done with, disposed of once for all. The matter stands otherwise as regards the question of monarchy or republic, and he would be a bold man who would venture to say that a restoration is out of the question. Six months ago the revolution held the field. It was successful, and nothing succeeds like success; but then the converse is also true, that nothing fails like failure, and the revolution has failed to satisfy, or even to appease, the hunger of the masses for the lost

(Continued on Page 14)

Will The Germans Stage A Return From Elba? -:- By Frank H. Simonds

(New York Tribune)

THE events of recent days have served to recall to the mind of every one familiar with history the circumstances which surrounded the fall of the First Empire in France, the brief period of the First Restoration and to suggest the possibility, unmistakably remote, that Germany is approaching the moment when it will risk another Waterloo by inviting back to power the ancient regime, the Hohenzollerns.

Granting that there are nearly as many points of difference as of resemblance between the situation of 1919 and that of 1815, it is at least worth while, in view of the issues at stake, to examine the points of resemblance, and as a consequence the forces which make for a repetition of one of the most dramatic incidents in the history of the world.

To begin at the beginning, Napoleon abdicated in April, 1814, while his own army was still in being. He did not surrender in the presence of a supreme battlefield disaster, as in the case of Waterloo. It was true that the enemy had entered his capital, that his own sadly diminished army could no longer keep the field with any hope of success against the allied forces and his bravest marshals were precisely the advisers who compelled an abdication.

Yet in some fashion the Napoleonic legend survived defeats which were the result of the Emperor's own mistakes but had been inflicted upon his marshals. The fall of Paris itself might be set down—and was in imperial quarters—to the treachery of Marmont. Even in the fatal Marne campaign which had preceded the collapse, Napoleon had disclosed military genius recalling his greatest Italian achievements, and Montmirail was a victory more far-shining, in a sense, than Austerlitz or Wagram.

The veterans of the empire, particularly troops who had been shut up in German fortresses and had no share in the last campaigns, were still convinced of their superiority to the enemy, whom they had defeated on a score of fields. All in all, there was far more warrant in the French army of that day than in the German army of today for the belief that the ultimate defeat had been brought about by other than military influences, and the French army was still capable of conquering as it had conquered.

FRENCH WERE WAR WEARY

At the moment when the Emperor abdicated the French nation was as weary of war as the German people a year ago. If there had been nothing like the strain of the four years of the recent conflict, there had been twenty years of war with only brief and partial truces, the blood tax had been tremendous and the rewards for victories which remain the marvel of military minds had been increasingly slight and never sufficient to bring a complete cessation of hostilities.

But a year later the situation had materially changed. The Bourbons returning had alienated the army. They had sent the famous soldiers of the Revolutionary and Imperial period into retirement on minor pensions, they had replaced them with men who had left France at the beginning of the Revolution and had fought only against France since that time. They had turned out the vast army of civil employes and functionaries who had been organised in the years following the Revolution.

More than this, they had consented, in the terms of peace made with the victorious allies who had conquered Napoleon, to sacrifices of territory and of prestige. Once more France had retired from the Rhine frontier, from Belgium, which had been contentedly French for twenty years, even from Savoy and Nice. The conquerors of Europe felt themselves personally humiliated and the nation felt itself weakened and mutilated. The circumstances of defeat were overlooked or translated into different significance.

It was true, it remained true, that the nation was in the main utterly weary of war. Had Paris risen in 1814 as the nation rose in 1792 the allied armies would never have taken the city. Napoleon had been defeated in the larger sense by the fact that the nation deserted him, while his armies still stood. Moreover, it was certain that the weariness would prove fatal to him if he should again attempt to dominate France and, engaging in an inevitable war, fail to achieve brilliant and decisive success in the briefest of campaigns.

THE GERMAN PARALLEL

Now, looking at the German situation of the recent month it is easy to perceive the parallels. Technically, the army was not routed on the battlefield as was the Prussian army of Jena, it was not captured as the French army had been at Sedan. It had been beaten, and supreme disaster might have come within the shortest conceivable time after the moment when fighting ended had there been no armistice, but it was actually in line, fighting back, withdrawing in order, on November 11, 1918.

Some fraction of the prestige of the old German army was thus saved. The troops returned, welcomed with triumphal arches; the German military leaders boldly proclaimed that the army had not been defeated, that the collapse of the home front had dragged the army down with it. This was untrue, as in the Napoleonic case, but it was not obviously untrue. On the contrary, there was at least an appearance of a warrant for the military claims.

But with the military surrender came the revolutions, the local disorders, the transfer of the seat of government to Weimar, the actual control of the government, when a semblance of order had been restored by elements as foreign to the recent Grman system as were the Bourbons of a century ago to the Napoleonic. The soldiers, who had overrun half of Europe and at home had been the ruling caste for at least a century, were pushed into an obscurity which was alike humiliating and painful.

Functionaries, soldiers, all the vast army of the old officialdom was largely evicted from power, and it constituted at once the foundations of an opposition which was bound in the nature of things to seek always for the overthrow of the existing regime and the restoration of the older system. It was true that the prestige of royalty itself had been grievously wounded by the course of the Kaiser. There was no Napoleonic legend attached to the king who had deserted his people at the critical hour in circumstances which were at once shameful and ridiculous.

On the other hand, the system of the past was greater than the Kaiser. It had at times controlled him. He had more and more become a figure inconsiderable by comparison with Hindenburg or Ludendorff, just as the Reichstag had ended by being little more than a debating society whose powers, such as they were, had passed to the Great General Staff. At no time did the German idea center so completely around the Kaiser as the Napoleonic dream had been concentrated in the person of Napoleon. A restoration of the Kaiser at most would be merely the use of rather damaged symbol for something far greater, and it was by no means certain that some symbol might not be found.

The essential thing was—and is—for the past tense hardly applies, that the new regime steadily failed to give any substitute for the old. It could not make real peace with the enemy, it could not lift the blockade, it was asked to sign the most humiliating and onerous peace in modern history, just from any reasonable point of view, but bound in the nature of things to strike the German mind as the ultimate expression of injustice, and even this peace did not in reality end the debate. The course of events, the acts of certain Germans, notably in Scapa Flow and in the Baltic provinces, evoked new demands from the Allies, with further sacrifices.

NO CHANCE WAS LEFT

It is a fact that the German Cabinet which governed had no choice but to capitulate whenever an Allied demand was made in such tones as disclosed the will to enforce it by arms, if necessary. No other course would have been left for a Junker regime, had it been in power. But this obvious truth was by no means obvious to the German mind. What was plain was that before the war, during the war, up to the last moment, Germany had spoken with authority in Europe, her sabre rattlings had produced cold chills from Petrograd to Paris.

Nothing was more natural than that the mass of the German people, skillfully inflamed by propaganda directed by those who had controlled the propaganda machine of the nation for years, in peace and in war, should saddle upon the existing regime responsibility for national humiliation which was, in fact, the inevitable outcome of the crimes and blunders of the men who had disappeared.

The officers, the functionaries, the big and the little cogs in the old machine were eagerly abetting this campaign of misrepresentation. The fact was plain to the whole German people that the country was passing through one humiliation after another. Under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles Germany had been humiliated, part of Prussia separated from the bulk of Germany by the Polish corridor, Alsace-Lorraine taken, the question of Upper Silesia and of portions of East Prussia reserved for plebiscites probably destined to turn out unfavorably to Germany.

Above all, order was not restored, economic activity was not resumed. The blockade long endured, and when abolished was followed by no such relief as had been hoped for. British and French troops, even American soldiers, occupied German cities and towns. Each day brought some new contrast between the Germany which had existed from 1871 to 1918 and the Germany which existed between November 11, 1918, and the first anniversary of what was for Germany the blackest day in all of her history.

In all this time, as even now, the Allies were unable to make up their minds to favor one German faction as contrasted with another. They could not even do as the Allies of a century before had done, seek to fortify the new regime, not because of any fondness for France, but because of a belief that France in Bourbon hands offered greater security to them. No such view dominated Allied councils at Paris or since. All of Germany was regarded as a unit; all Germans were treated as equally responsible for the recent crimes, and the Allied publics and governments waited upon a German confession of guilt to clear the way for some resumption of ordinary human intercourse.

The reason was simple, defensible, but not always sensible. The Germans had terrorised the world. They had recently dominated the Continent. The tale of their crimes, the story of their purposes, which had been formulated long before the war, had served to create in the minds of those who had suffered an illusion, or even an accurate view which precluded immediate resumption of business or political relations.

Having conquered Germany, the world was suddenly disclosed without a policy in respect to Germany. It was as if there had been a belief that victory would bring with it the annihilation of the Teutonic tribes. But victory did nothing of the sort. As a consequence, the sight of Germany still in being, still counting more than sixty millions of Germans, seemed to paralyse the victors. They could not decide to favor one German party as contrasted with another, because they were still in the mood when all Germans seemed equally dangerous, equally hostile, equally beyond the pale of civilisation.

WHERE PARIS FAILED

On this rock the Paris Conference wrecked, so far as its German policy was concerned. No one will pretend that there was a vast moral gulf between the so-called Liberals, who took control of Germany when the old rulers fell and fled, and these rulers themselves. All had consented to the German attack, all had shared something of the German aspirations for world power and plunder. But, on the other hand, for the security of the world, the continued supremacy in Germany of the elements called to power by the revolution was far more desirable than any return of the old system, whether with or without Wilhelm II.

Failing an appreciation of this fact, the Allied policy has permitted the new regime to lose such little German credit as it had, such little vitality as it possessed at a moment, when sheer weariness caused Germany to move rather feebly, but still quite unmistakably, in the direction of the Left, that is, twoard something which in Germany at least suggested liberalism.

The last thing in the world the "old gang" desired, perhaps desire even at this moment, is to take control. Their return would have to be predicated on an ultimate national reaction against the weakness and failure of the present rulers. To see the Ebert government utterly discredited, to see it driven to make one sacrifice after another until the cup of national humiliation overflowed, this was, remains, the Junker policy. It could only be tempted to act when the low-water mark had been reached. Napoleon came home too soon; junkerdom could afford to wait a little.

Now it seems to me that no one can mistake the fact that there has been in Germany in the last year exactly the same kind of reaction which led to the Napoleonic return. No one pretends that the existing regime has preserved any amount of credit, influence, respect. Its failures are largely the result of inheritances, but clear as this fact is to the outside world it is by no means plain to the Germans, for whom the present national degradation is concomitant with the present "Liberal" rule, just as the ancient splendors are associated in memory with the rule of the Potsdam elements.

NAPOLEON HAD AN ARMY

We are told over and over again by those who write from Germany that the Kaiser has no following left. There is not even a tinsel Napoleon about him. But it is no less clear that the great figures of the period when Germany was winning the war—Hindenburg, Ludendorff and now Mackensen—are daily receiving new evidences of their appreciation in public estimation. The very fact that the weak and helpless German government of the hour refuses Allied demands which it cannot resist is an evidence of its interpretation of contemporary facts in Germany. At least, it is afraid of domestic foes, more afraid than of foreign masters who control armies of occupation.

On the military side the case is less impressive. I do not suppose any military man would for a moment count the Germans as capable of making the fight Napoleon made in his last phase. When the great emperor returned from Elba he found his own soil free of foreign troops, he found an army in being and this army was not by any means without military equipment, although it had no such equipment as his armies had possessed in past times. War was a different thing then—the problem of munitions, transport, heavy artillery, air service, the question of the blockade, such things did not exist as problems or were insignificant by contrast with the present-hour conditions.

Actually the emperor took to Waterloo an army better equipped than those he met, he was able to open his campaign at the frontier, and his decisive defeat took place almost within sight of Brussels—that is, relatively remote from French territory. Nothing of the sore is now conceivable.

The first sign of an actual German reaction would carry the French into Frankfort and Mannheim and Baden would be occupied almost within a few hours. In the presence of French and British heavy artillery and airplanes the Germans could offer no counter preparation. German railways, practically in a state of paralysis in the closing hours of the war, have been still further crippled by the surrender of vast numbers of engines and cars to the French and the Belgians. Finally, and this circumstance is capital, the blockade would be reinstituted without the slightest delay and the old, terrible conditions of the war briefly restored.

This amounts to saying that any successful German uprising, any repetition of the events of 1813, would be next to impossible today, because of changed conditions. Not even a despairing resistance such as France gloriously maintained after Gravelotte and Sedan seems even to be thought of. Only one possibility of success could exist, and that would grow out of the refusal of French, British and American troops to fight. That the French would refuse to fight under the circumstances seems to me unlikely. Nor is it less unlikely that the British would desert their recent allies, with the practical certainty that victorious German armies would shortly arrive at the Straits of Dover—that is, within range of London, once the Big Berthas were set up again.

PRESENT REGIME DOOMED

In sum, as a military proposition it seems to me that any successful German reaction would be impossible. But this is not to say that such a reaction may not take place. It is plain that the present regime cannot last long now. The tide has set against it. Wisely or unwisely—and it seems to be unwisely—the Allies have been unable to adopt a policy which might have made the survival of the present regime possible. Such a policy would not have been based upon sympathy with Germany or originate in any misinterpretation of certain German facts which the war has established. It would be founded upon self-interest rather than idealism, but it would take cognisance of the fact that if all Germans are equally suspect as a consequence of recent events, certain Germans are still manifestly more dangerous than others, and none so menacing as those who were actually in control when the late war came, as a result of their plans.

If the present regime in Germany falls, as seems almost certain, one of two things must happen: either the "old gang" will come back or Germany will sink into anarchy and chaos. The latter possibility seems less likely. But if the "old gang" comes back it can only conduct itself in one way. It is as incapable of learning as were the Bourbons of a century ago. It steadily maintains that Germany's present evils are due to the weakness of the present regime in the presence of the Allies. But, once restored to power, it will have to adopt the other course, both because of its permanent character and its recent criticism, and the other course leads straight to new military operations.

A new war with the Germans will hardly be a long war, because the world cannot endure any new strain which is prolonged. If the British and the French people consent to fight the Germans again it will be because it offers a short solution to a problem for which any other solution seems interminable. That the Germans will succumb even more quickly than Napoleon, whose second span was measured by the famous "Hundred Days," seems to me inevitable. A second defeat may exhaust the remaining credit of the old regime, just as the Napoleonic star set at Waterloo. It will certainly bring new conditions of peace, a new world settlement, but in that settlement very few of the principles discussed at Paris will be considered. But terrible as is the prospect of new hostilities, it begins to seem as if there were no other way in which to have done with the Germans.

The odds against a German rising remain heavy. The absence of any real chance of success must act as a deterrent to the military men, who are behind the new, as of the old, stirring of German junkerdom. But the very weakness of the existing regime seems to insure a swift fall, and after that fall the generals and the Junkers will have no choice but to take hold, and, taking hold, to put into practice the ideas they have been more and more openly preaching. To put these ideas into practice leads, in my judgment, to Waterloo, and not to Leipsic, but even this certainty can hardly prevent the Junkers from grasping the reins once more.

America has settled back, wearied and bored with European affairs, giving attention only to domestic concerns and internal problems, but it must at least be recognised on this side of the ocean that, far from improving, the European conditions are steadily worsening, and Europe is once more, in Germany as in Italy, on the Baltic as along the Adriatic, on the edge of a fresh upheaval. Within the last few weeks we have had startling reminders that Allied policy has failed when applied to Russia, Italy, Germany and Rumania. From the Baltic to the Balkans such peace as exists is, to say the least, precarious, and in more than one instance domestic revolution and foreign war seem to be running a close race. Meantime the Paris Conference is on the point of adjourning without date. When one recalls the manner in which the attention of the world was concentrated upon its opening sessions there is something almost tragic in the obscurity of its finish.

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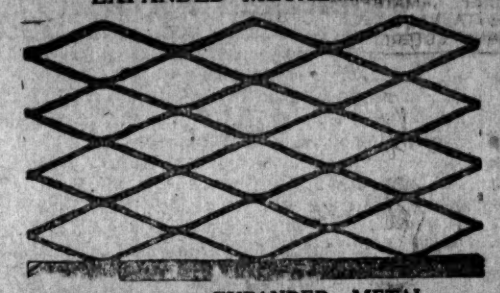

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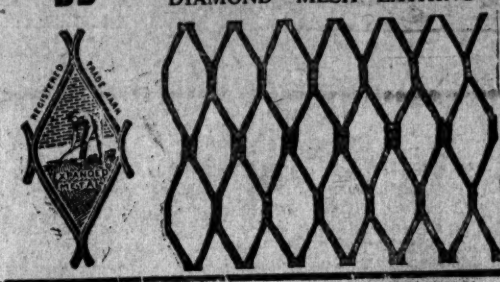

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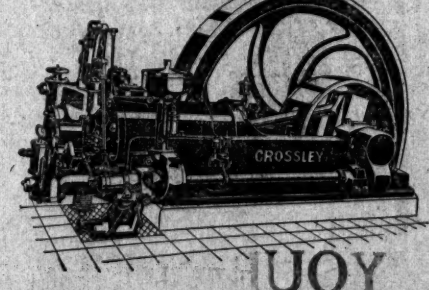

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US BOYS — Yes, Blame It On Skinny — By McNamara

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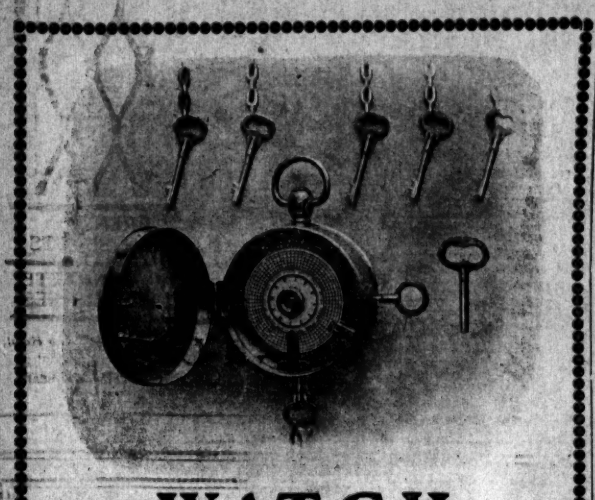
C'MON DOWN, HE'LL BE GLAD TO SEE YA. I GOT BREAD AND BUTTER AND SUGAR FOR HIM!
NO THANKS, IT'S TOO FAR. I GOT SORE DOGS!
WONDER IF VAN WILL SEND A TAXI TO-DAY!- HE MIGHT AT THAT!- I'LL TAKE A CHANCE!
I'LL SHOW HIM WHAT A SMART GUY I AM. TEN TO ONE VAN WILL SEND THAT TAXI.- I'LL JUST WAIT FOR IT AND USE IT MYSELF TO GO DOWN AND SEE VAN!
BONG!
CLOCK IN TOWER STRIKING 8.30 P.M.
OOH, WAIT TILL I GET HOLD OF THAT GUY SHANER FOR PUTTIN' THAT IDEA INTO MY NUT AND MAKIN' A BOOB OUTA ME BY KEEPIN' ME WAITIN' LIKE THIS, OOH!
TOM McNAMARA



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Musical Matters

By R. B. Hurry, Mus. B.

Correspondents wishing to draw attention to Musical matters, or to ask questions, should address the writer, care of The China Press, *enclosing real names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.*

A correspondent suggests that in a series of articles such as this some particulars of the music to be played by the Town Band should be included, in the manner of annotated programs. The preparation of useful (and accurate) notes to orchestral works is very largely a matter of clerical and reference work, and access to all scores is desirable. Program notes to the numerous works played by the band would be best undertaken by someone in close touch with the Town Band to whom the works to be performed are known some considerable time in advance.

It so happens that two symphonies to be played today, Haydn and Beethoven, serve in some sort as illustrations of what I had intended to write about on Schools of Composition. The series of concerts on four different schools given by the two artists MM. Paci and Piastro included the Classical, Romantic, Virtuoso and Moderns. The outstanding features of the compositions given will have been grasped by those who have attended the first three (the fourth is on Monday night.) There has been, of course, an inevitable restriction of examples occasioned by the fact that only pianoforte, violin and violoncello were employed.

The Classical school dealt with what is called "absolute" music; that is, music apart from any extraneous association of words or ideas, of which the suite, sonata and symphony are the typical forms. It was sought so to contrast series of musical ideas that the impression of unity should be conveyed. Variations on a single theme was one solution. Contrasting different dance forms, such as Bourree, Minuet, Allemand. Gigue, in a succession of related keys was another, i.e., in the suite. The sonata and symphony grew out of this. The so-called "first-movement" form was based on the idea of two contrasted statements with a return to the first, which may be represented algebraically by the formula A.B.A., or by the more homely example of the sandwich, two pieces of bread and butter with a savory substance in between. All the confusing terminologies of "form" in music are capable of being reduced to this principle of statement, digression, and restatement. In the extended examples the sandwich has become much thicker by the addition of layers of butter and fresh meat on each side and in the middle. The principle is the same but the form A.B.A. is replaced by whole sections generally called, Exposition, Development and Recapitulation, a form familiar in the arts of oratory, architecture, and the drama.

The fugue as used in Bach is of course unified by the continuous service of one theme followed out by many voices, with episodes to mark the restatements. At the first concert it was to be regretted that a work such as the Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue of J. S. Bach was not included. It remains one of the finest works for a keyboard instrument in existence, well worthy of the powers of interpretation of any pianist. Or one of the arrangements by Tausig or Busoni of the great organ fugues might have found place. As it was, John Sebastian was represented by a sonata in four movements for violin alone. Unique from an instrumental point of view as these "sonatas" may be, they give no idea of the composers incalculable services to music, besides lacking the variety of tone that throws a work into relief.

The other great classical name is Mozart. He can only be judged by his great services to the symphony (and of course to the opera). When listening to one of his movements in the new form, as it was then, modern hearers are inclined to wonder at the frequent "pulling up" and insistence on the fresh key. We have become subconsciously aware of key-contrasts in a way that Mozart's audiences had not. They required the signals which read: "Here we are: now look out for a fresh theme," and "Back again, as is right and proper, to where we started." Such is the meaning, or was the meaning, of things which used to sound like "tum-t-tum-t-tum." Mozart learned much of this from "Father" Haydn, the parent of the string quartet. But Haydn outlived his pupil, and lived to learn from his surpassing genius. The Haydn Symphony to be played today will illustrate the points I have attempted to sketch of the classical forms.

The "Romantic" School had had enough of "pure" forms by the time Beethoven had completed his work of infusing feeling and new vitality into the dry bones of the classical formulae. They made music express ideas outside music, and "program-music" began to replace the symphony. Brahms, however, was great enough to fuse the two; he developed the form as left by Beethoven, and showed that considerations of unity could not be set aside and be superseded by mere poetic intention in works on the grand scale. The idea of attaching extraneous meanings to music was not a new one, nor was the notion of portraying scenes or events a modern idea. The great Elizabethan, Byrd, in "Lady Nevell's Book" wrote, amongst other works for lutes, viols and virginals, a "Battle" which is the first known example of program-music. This was before 1623! Beethoven's sixth symphony cannot be regarded as program-music entirely, although the printed program used at the concert when it was played gave the sources of inspiration. The printed score as well as the first violin part have also inscriptions: "Score at the book," "Thunder-storm interrupted by"—"Pleasurable feelings after the storm, mixed with gratitude to God." But in both the violin part and the printed program are the significant words: "More expression of feeling than painting."

It must always be remembered that many of the titles indicating poetic or pictorial intention on the part of the composer have been added afterwards, and many have been several times altered. Except the composer is such a one as unmistakeably sets out to convey a definite program, it is well to ignore the title or to use it as the merest suggestion. After all, music must be judged as such, and a "good" title cannot make a bad piece of music any better. The language of sounds has laws of its own and the mind has similar laws. Transgression of these (one or both) is not excused by the employment of an "interesting" superscription. Titles are an appeal to the personal associations comparable to the painting with a "story." I have first-hand knowledge of a case in which a young composer was going to give the name of a Meredith novel to a completed tone-poem and substituted afterwards a quotation in which the idea of a ship setting out on a quest was quite subordinate. Nevertheless, the composer was heartily congratulated on the way the music pictured the heaving of the ship getting under way. Such is the power of suggestion; and such is not the solution of symphonic forms. For subject and form are not interchangeable terms.

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Mr. Thwing Going To America; Investigates Opium In Korea

Mr. E. W. Thwing, Secretary of the International Reform Bureau, is leaving for America this month, after an absence of more than 15 years. He has been engaged in Anti-Opium work in China during the past ten years. He has during the last year given much attention to the Opium growing in Japan and Korea, and writes as follows from Seoul about the Opium monopoly in Korea:

The present writer had an interview with the Governor-General, a few weeks ago, and the opium question was carefully considered. Baron Saito spoke of his sincere desire to improve conditions, and promised to take up the matter of opium and to make changes for the better. Since that time I have learned that he is seriously considering the matter of giving up this Opium Monopoly, which can do no good to Japan. I was recently told in Tokio that officials there were also considering this question. The Federal Council of Missionaries in Korea, the Annual Methodist Conference, and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, have all taken action against opium cultivation.

A BLOT ON THE OLD ADMINISTRATION

The opium monopoly, and the wide cultivation of opium in Korea, is a serious blot on the administration of the former Governor-General. It has commanded world wide attention, and has brought much discredit to the Japanese rule. I have looked into this matter carefully, and have received reports from many places.

One from the North, received in the fall, may be of interest.

It says:

"I have just been on a trip to the upper part of Wiju County and I find that the growth of the poppies was much more extensive than I thought it was the last time I saw you. One whole district just across the line in Sakju County was entirely given over to these weeds.

"I made thorough investigations as to who was doing the work and what disposition was made of the juice and the following are the facts as I got them: The man who had the permit from the government to use land for poppy growth was Yi Chong-phal and an An Tyudha seems to have been associated with him. Some thought he was a Seoul man and others did not know.

"These men came and offered the farmers eight yen a *yung* for their land for the poppy growing season. This you know lasts up into July. If the land in that district was good for the growing of poppies the farmer could not say, No, to the request. It was practically taken by force. An officer in one of my churches had 3,000 *yung* of land in this district about Pangsan and though he did not want to let it, for this purpose said he could hardly do otherwise. (He himself let it to a middle man who could use it in the way he wanted to). Though the poppies have been gathered long ago, nothing has been paid for the land yet. They say they will get the money *if* it comes. The government was to give these men 1.80 yen a *Nyang*!on for the juice. Just how much that is I do not know but you probably do. The Koreans say that at this rate he will not get any profit. That is probably why they are doubtful about getting money for their land. The Japanese get about 9 yen for what they give 1.80 yen for (an ounce).

"When the time for collecting the juice of the poppy came, the regular farmers were not allowed to be on the land. Gendarmes and soldiers came and hired men at 1 yen per day to gather the juice and as they gathered it walked around at shoulder arms. What was gathered was taken to the gendarmery station each night and was forwarded to Wiju or to Seoul, to the Government-General offices.

"I think the above is just about what you said the conditions were as you had learned them but as I made inquest in the matter about Pansan I thought it would be well to let you know my findings."

Another report tells of children getting the taste for opium, while of Korea, gathering the juice. Report tell of opium planted North by the Yalu River East, West, and South. I saw myself some of the poppy fields this spring and summer. The Japanese Cabinet stated, a year ago, that the opium policy was to be changed.

WIPE THIS BLOT AWAY

All well wishers for Korea, will hope that the new administration in Korea, will wipe this blot, of the Opium Monopoly, clean away. The Governor-General, Baron Saito, has the power to do so, and such an action would comand world-wide approval. Korea has not produced much opium in the past. Only harm, and no good, can come from a policy of cultivation today. There is far too much opium in the world. May this new year see the end of the black poison in this fair land

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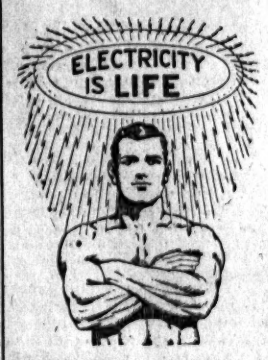

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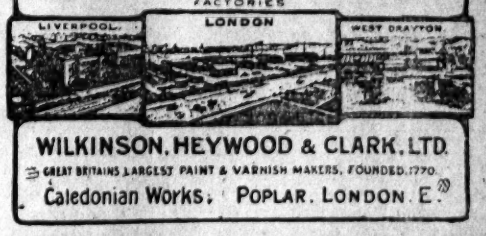

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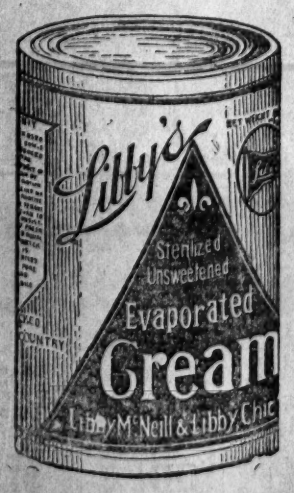

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AGENTS FOR CHINA

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Our London Letter

The Boom In Lancashire Cotton Shares

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

London, December 2.—There is at present no sign of any falling off in the extraordinary boom in cotton shares and the sale of cotton mills in Lancashire. But opinion is divided as to the benefits, if any, that may accrue from the changes now going on. The cotton operatives are disposed to look with some natural anxiety at the acquisition of the mills by financiers who are paying "fancy" prices for them. They ask whether it does not mean a possible reduction of wages or less favorable terms of employment later on, when the world demand for cotton goods is appeased and things become normal again? Dividends will have to be paid on the immensely inflated capital represented in the transfer of old-established properties that is now proceeding; and, as workers, they fear that the said dividends will affect their earnings.

But of course all this is speculative opinion. It must go at that for the time being. As to what the future may hold both for owners and workers the only thing possible is to fall back on Mr. Asquith's famous dictim of "Wait and see!"

Meanwhile gambling in cotton shares proceeds apace. One reason given to account for the high prices that are paid is that the erection of new mills is out of the question because of the cost of building, and also because if it were feasable to build factories mill machinery could not be obtained. Those who own existing mills, therefore, have what amounts to a veritable monopoly of the means of production of cotton goods, for which there is a famine all over the world. They see a demand that must last for two or three years, probably for much longer—at big profits; and being human the temptation to sell mill buildings or shares in the business, as the case may be, is irresistable. What may happen later on is another story that does not matter very greatly to the vendors just now.

PRICES OF SHARES

It is stated on good authority that as much as £45 has been offered for a share that only cost 4/-. A Lancashire Member of Parliament who is responsible for the story said quite truly that few people could be proof against this offer. Another Lancashire M.P., while able to see certain objectionable features in the boom, regarded it as good on the whole since it would lead to the employment in the industry of more capital which is necessary for development at present values.

The reported sale of the property of Horrockses, Crewdson and Co., of Preston and Bolton, who are known all over the world as cotton spinners, has excited uncommon interest even where so much that is dramatic and sensational in connection with the boom is talked of from day to day. The Company is the oldest and largest private concern in Lancashire, and its mills contain 320,000 spindles and 8,300 looms. The name of Mr. "Solly" Joel the South African diamond mine magnate, is mentioned as one of the purchasers, the price paid for the property being given as £8,000,000. The founder of the business was John Horrocks, one of a family of 18 children, who started his working life in a Bolton quarry, but went in for spinning in a very modest way in 1791.

THE PRINCE HOME AGAIN

The Prince of Wales came home yesterday from his tour in Canada and the United States, and he met with a tremendous reception on arriving in London. The public view is that he has done something real in cementing the good feeling between this country and America. He appears to have made a fine impression wherever he went. He has been gifted with something of the wonderful tact of his grandfather, the late King Edward, and seems to do the right thing always. The newspaper correspondents who went with him have nothing but praise for him. And they are not easy to please as a rule!

FIRST WOMAN IN THE HOUSE

Lady Astor, elected M.P. for Plymouth in the Conservative interest, is the first woman to take her seat as a member of the House of Commons. There was extraordinary interest in the occasion. Hundreds of women assembled near the entrance to the House to catch a glimpse of Lady Astor as she arrived; and the galleries inside were filled to overflowing. Members, including the old stagers, seemed as excited as a parcel of schoolboys. No doubt they saw in the entrance of this woman Member the beginning of a new era, and believed that they were assisting at an historic occasion.

Dressed in a close-fitting dark costume, and wearing a plain black toque, Lady Astor was escorted up the floor of the House of Commons to the table, where, in front of the gold mace, the venerable Clerk of the Commons, Sir Courtney Ilbert, administered the oath. She had as sponsors Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Balfour. Her husband, Lord Astor, had secured a seat in front of the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery and looked down across the rail, just above the bar, at the scene below. Having taken the oath Lady Astor shook hands with Mr. Speaker, and then disappeared momentarily, passed through the division lobbies, and re-appeared at the other end of the Chamber. She immediately took her seat with great self-possession below the gangway at a corner place which was always occupied by Mr. "Tim" Healy when the Irish Nationalist Party were a power at Westminster. Lady Astor's selection of a seat indicates that she intends to join the younger Unionist Members, who are mostly from the great business centers.

The first division Lady Astor took part in was on the proposal to introduce Premium Bonds, introduced by Mr. Horatio Bottomley, the famous editor of John Bull, and she voted against them, the motion being defeated by a majority of 192.

St. John's University News Items

The Rev. J. W. Nichols, Dean of the School of Theology, was the preacher at the Prayer service held at the Union Church on Friday afternoon, January 9. Rev. Nichols spoke on the "Families, Schools, Colleges and Young."

The annual Chinese oratorical contest for the alumni medal was held on Friday evening, January 9. The four final contestants were Zung Tuh-tsang, Tsu Kyi-ung, Sung Vi-tshoo and Lieu Yuen-faung, who spoke on "Religion is a Means, not an End," "The New Civilisation—Its Enemy and How to Defeat It," "The Present-Day Student" and "The Reconstruction of China" respectively. After a long deliberation, the judges, Messrs. E. S. Little, Y. M. Chien and T. V. Soong, decided upon Mr. Sung as the winner.

The St. John's varsity basketball team defeated the Y.M.C.A. "A" team and the St. John's "B" team won from the Song Service "A" team on Tuesday evening, January 13, in the Shanghai Amateur Basketball League series. Both games were played on the house floor. The respective scores were 22-20 and 38-23.

Under the auspices of the Men's Auxiliary Prof. Y. H. Chang of Nanking, who has recently returned from the United States after a religious study of the country, was invited to speak before a large body of Christians on Wednesday evening, January 14. Mr. Chang spoke on "The Duties of a Christian Towards the Nation." The doctrine of "fishers of men" was advocated and the speech was exceedingly inspiring.

On Thursday evening, January 15, the University Christian Association held its last meeting of the year in the form of an entertainment in the Anniversary Hall. All members attended. Games, songs and refreshments constituted the major items of the pleasant evening's program.

The 1919-1920 catalogue of the University has made its appearance. Various information covering the courses of study, rules and regulations, particulars concerning the Graduate School, rules regarding the entrance examinations, etc., have been thoroughly outlined, and the whole book carefully revised. The University announces that copies may be had on order, accompanied by 20 cents in postage for each, from the University registrar.

The entrance examinations for the College and Middle School will take place on Wednesday, January 21 to Saturday, January 24. Applicants should send their names, accompanied by a one-dollar registration fee, to the Registrar.

WORRIED BY EXCHANGE

British Inclined To Support Economic Plan

Paris, December 6.—Public opinion throughout France is greatly affected by the decline of exchange rates on the franc and pound in New York. Newspapers declare that Great Britain is inclined to support France and recommend a common plan for the economic restoration of Europe, with the eventual support of America.

Louis Loucheur, French Minister of Reconstruction, declares in an interview printed in the Echo de Paris, that it is necessary, before all, for France to balance her budget, as all economic questions are closely connected with the rate of exchange.

Passion Play Actors Are Found Starving

Ober-Ammergau, Bavaria, December 10.—Crop failures and a hard Winter have added to the war sufferings of the little group of villagers here known to the world as actors in "The Passion Play," and because of food restrictions imposed by the Bavarian Government it will not be possible to present the allegory next year, postponement being imperative until 1921, according to those who have taken leading roles.

E. Harvey Padlock of Los Angeles, who brought Red Cross relief supplies from Vienna, found conditions bordering on starvation in some instances. Anton Lang, familiar as Christus in the play, visited with Mr. Padlock the homes of many players who needed aid. Clothing was furnished, among others, to Lang's own family, augmented by three since 1910, and also the families of John W. Zinck, who played the role of Judas; Peter Dendle, the St. John of the 1900 cast, and Ottellie Zenk and Annie Flunger, who represented the Virgin in former presentations.

Sweet chocolate for the children was furnished as a personal gift from Lieutenant Stockton, head of the American Food Commission in Austria. He learned of the severe conditions here when he visited the village last August to investigate a report that Lang had been killed in the war.

Is The German Republic Safe?

(Continued from Page 12)

prosperity. Consequently there are muttering and discontent, and the revolution and the present Government are blamed for what is in reality not their fault, but the fault of the nation as a whole."

The Entente governments are blamed for Germany's political situation by no less a personage than Dr. Gustav Bauer, the Socialist Chancellor, who writes in the Berlin Vorwarts on the occasion of the first anniversary of the revolution, as follows:

"The new German Republic has been struggling for the development and strengthening of democratic institutions since November 9, last year, and during the year that has passed all the actions of the Entente worked, or at least were calculated to work, against this upbuilding of democracy and to choke its sources of life. Thereby, it must be admitted even by impartial subjects of former enemy countries, the Entente has called into effort and has aided all the reactionary forces in Germany."

Herr Bauer maintains that if the Entente countries had earnestly desired the democratisation of Germany, they would have seized the opportunity of re-enforcing it at the moment when German militarism was defeated. Instead he charges that the Entente has been a stumbling-block to the democratic forces. Though Herr Bauer admits mistakes made by the Germans, and especially by German workmen, during the year, he asserts that they are nevertheless faithful to their ideals. What is more, he and his colleagues believe that on the side of the Entente also there is a growing conviction that the peace of the world can not be assured by military methods, and he proceeds:

"Not only in our own interest do we wish that this feeling may spread, but in the interest of all; and this in despite of the threatening notes of the Entente. We know, too, that such a change of opinion from force to co-operation would mean a revolution compared with which the importance and scope of the incidents of November 9, 1918, would have only a subordinate significance."

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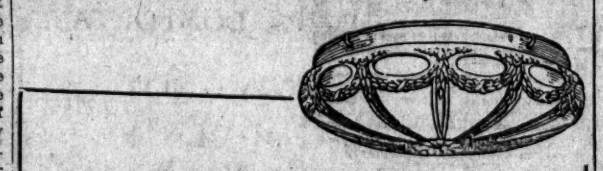

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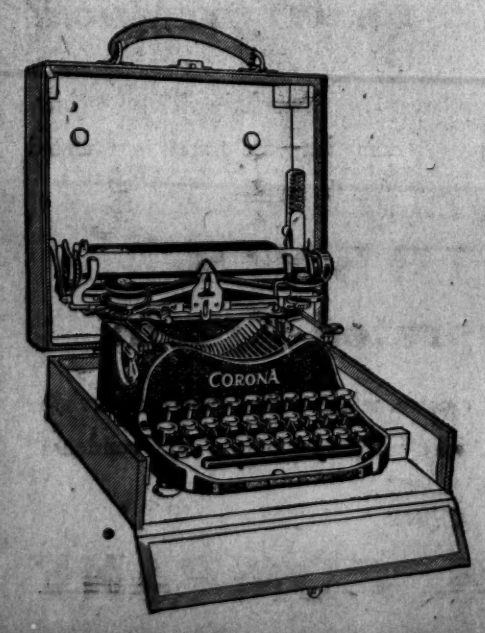

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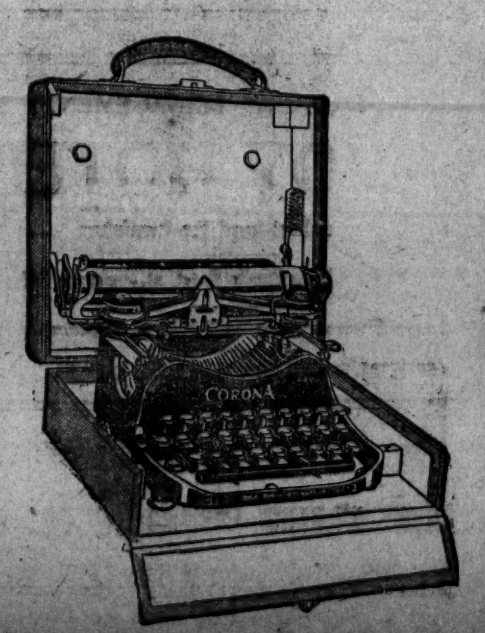

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FROM LETTERS TO TRADES

They Learn Everything From Art Posters To Wiped Joints

New York, November 28.—Work in behalf of crippled soldiers who must learn new trades for a livelihood is being done all over the country on the basis of a law known as the vocational rehabilitation law, the entire work being carried on under the Federal Board of Vocational Education.

"For the first time in a long while, I think," said Dr. J. Edward Mayman, teacher in charge at the Seward Park Rehabilitation Center, "the Board of Education has cut all red tape and suspended its by-laws, as far as this school is concerned. It has handed the thing over to Dr. William L. Ettinger, City Superintendent of Schools, who is represented by Morris E. Siegel, Director of Evening Schools.

"The Board of Education practically loans the school equipment and teachers, the Federal Government paying all expenses—salaries of teachers and cost of materials.

"The original idea was to provide elementary instruction in academic subjects to illiterate wounded soldiers, to enable them the better to cope with the world on their discharge from hospital."

The work follows two broad lines—one the academic teaching, which is in the quarters made available by the kindly co-operation of the Educational Alliance, at 197 East Broadway, where it is the aim to give each man at least a fifth-year education, and the other the Trade School, which is in one of the modern H-style public school buildings in East Ninth Street, in the Tompkins Square district.

To Dr. Mayman's little office in the Trade School come the men looking, not for work, but for the opportunity to learn to work at some trade not rendered impossible by their particular disability. Some have been gassed, some are minus an arm, some a leg, and there are a number of hospital cases in the school, men who are still undergoing regular daily or periodic treatment in hospital.

On Armistice Day Dr. Mayman, drew attention to the weather, cold and raw, a drizzling day outside.

"Ever had a big cut?" he asked. "It will bother you on a day like this; these men—their wounds are not more than eighteen months old. On a day like this most of the men suffer a good deal, and many stay away. They get uneasy, too, and like to absent themselves for a few moments and have a quiet smoke. Just a cigarette, and they are back. But, if forbidden, it would greatly increase their discomfort and uneasiness.

NOT GOVERNED BY RED TAPE

"We have gone up to over three hundred men now from the original seventy," said Dr. Mayman. "We have made plans only to revise them. We have no stereotyped forms and no red tape that can be dispensed with.

"The Educational Alliance turned over a large part of their building, putting it at our disposal from 9 to 2 o'clock every day. We began in an informal way about February, 1919, and the formal school opening with myself at the head was on June 1. There were at first as many as thirty-five or forty in a room, but I at once reduced the registers to ten students per teacher.

"It was felt that it was a question of developing each man personally; every one has some kind of disability. It was a question of getting into the inside of the man and doing the best possible for him, academically, socially and politically. We felt that we would like to have those men for twenty-four hours a day, but regarding the social problem, I took one of the teachers, released him from the school room and made him social director. It was his business to co-operate with all the war agencies—the Knights of Columbus, Y. M. C. A., War Camp Community Service, the Jewish Welfare Board, the Red Cross, etc.

"We have had outings, bus rides, where the whole school, men and teachers, would go along, through the courtesy of the War Camp Community Service; free candy, smokes, etc., through the K. of C.

"At first, when the men were green, we led them to this and led them to that, but now we feel that they have found themselves, and can make as free use of these war activities as they wish, and we let them alone. The theaters also co-operated with us with matinee tickets, etc. In fact, we have participated in all the various forms of work done for the service men.

"One of the most successful features of the social work this Summer was a week-end camp at Bear Mountain. For this work the Jewish Welfare Board and the Y. M. C. A. contributed $500 each.

"The Carry-On Club helped us out by giving lodging to transients overnight. We also find lodging for the men in boarding houses and in families, endeavoring to place them with people of their own nationalities, and this has been a big factor."

The wounded soldiers working in the school are predominantly Italian, Russian and Polish, although men of every race and nationality are to be found—East Indian, Arabian and American rubbing elbows. Many of these men were volunteers, although some of them were drafted into the army. They are mostly foreigners, but there are some Americans, too. These illiterate Americans must have come from either New York State, New Jersey or Connecticut, as District No. 2 covers those sections.

TEACH THEM AMERICANISM

Closely bound up with the work in the school is that of Americanisation. The ordinary New York school day of five hours was cut to four, and the remaining hour was given to Americanisation work and social work of an intimate, personal, individual character.

The men give their complete confidence to the teachers, and to the "teacher-in-charge." A funny point is the way in which Dr. Mayman is called upon to indorse a soldier's "credentials," back up his statements, as it were, in order to gain a slightly reluctant bride. The usual tale is: "She says she will marry me if you say I'm all right." The situation calls for diplomacy, as the future happiness of the man is very near the heart of the teacher, and, at the same time, the matter is one demanding serious thought.

"In one case," said Dr. Mayman, "a husky prospective brother-in-law appeared with the statement that on my specific recommendation the young lady would marry one of the students. Of course, I would not give anything of the kind."

The lack of an arm or a hand has proved no bar to matrimony, and several weddings have already occurred. There is an added stipend from the Government if the soldier is married.

The students' organisation has established a fund to help out the men who have not received their checks on time. It is paying for the maintenance of the gymnasium, for shower baths, water coolers, and the like. The men have "gym" work twice a week. At first they showed extreme reluctance to go to the gym. They wanted to study "the book, the book." But now they look forward to the gym work and the following shower bath.

"When Captain Boyce of 'Boyce's Tigers' fame, spoke recently at the school on behalf of the Red Cross, teachers and students responded—100 percent. I consider this an illustration of the good results of the Americanisation work we are doing," said the director.

Touching on the subject of the Bolshevik-inclined, Dr. Mayman said:

"It is inevitable that we should have among so many a sprinkling of the disgruntled. I heard of a case the other day where a man was sent away from a school. He was told: 'Go back to the Federal Board.' He was an insurgent, always making trouble. But that would never happen here. Instead of expelling the trouble-maker, we would make him a special problem, and at teachers' conferences his case would be given special consideration. We don't shift the responsibility on to some one else. Here is the Government spending millions and millions of money—is it only to teach trades, or to make good American citizens of these men?"

WORK IN THE SHOPS

The men work from 9 to 1 at the Educational Alliance, and in the afternoon those doing vocational work go to the trade school at Public School 64, just off Tompkins Square, in East Ninth Street. This is called the Vocational Department.

Here are found ten shops, containing the most modern equipment, such as the men will find in the average shop into which they afterward go.

It is later anticipated that special equipment will be put in, and arrangements are at present in progress whereby those forms of vocational education which require men to be in a sitting rather than standing postion will be stressed. The heavy proportion of men who got caught by machine-gun fire in their lower extremities was pointed out.

The man comes to the trade school and is conducted through the various shops. He looks around and chooses a shop or class to work in. If the work does not suit him, he has in all ten chances to change. An ex-soldier, still in khaki perhaps, comes and explains to Mr. Lefkowits, the co-ordinator, that his arm is feeling the strain rather badly in the work which he is doing. He indicates the puckered edges of several wounds near the elbow. "Shrapnel," says the soldier, laconically.

"He is a Croix de Guerre man," the co-ordinator explains, "and very steady. Possibly a little rest will fix the arm up, or he may have to change his work. We don't want to make a change, if we can help it, as he is doing very well, and quite satisfied.

Sometimes the men find themselves right away, in other cases they change about from class to class.

"Every one of these men has been examined by the War Risk Bureau, and marked according to a certain scale. If he has ten points or more he is called 'compensable.' He is turned over to the Federal Board for Vocational Education and is put into one of the several schools of the district. Ours happens to be the largest in District No. 2," said Dr. Mayman.

From 1 to 3 p.m. the men play pool, billiards, checkers, chess, and other quite games. The "compensable" man, as long as he is in training, gets $80 a month if he is single, $115 if married. If he marries he receives $10 for the first child and for every additional child $5 a month. But the allowance, it is expressly understood, will in no case exceed $150 a month.

MAKES THEM INDEPENDENT

The training is supposed to render the crippled soldier independent of assistance, capable of suporting himself and a family, if he has one. When the training ceases the Federal Board allotment ceases.

"Fourten millions, I believe," said Dr. Mayman, "was the sum appropriated for this year for this purpose."

Ultra modern methods are followed in teaching, and the heads of the school believe in making the most radical changes, if it is thought that they will result in the men learning any better or more quickly.

"We have books," it was said at the school, "but we keep them in the background—there are other ways to teach. And it may be reading, writing, and arithmetic or geography and history, but the Americanisation work goes right along with it, in every lesson—the thread that ties everything together."

Regarding future plans, Dr Mayman said they hope to have a weekly newspaper, written and printed entirely by the men themselves, although it will be edited by the teachers.

It was said that the Government is getting under way with every conceivable form of work for the disabled men: Field work, farm work, factory work, outside work, inside work, light work and heavy work and university courses for American boys who are nearly college graduates. Some go to Columbia, some to New York University, some to dental colleges.

"We have developed a couple of artists and they have gotten beyond us, so they have been moved on to private art schools, the Government paying for their tuition, in addition to their $80 allotment," said Dr. Mayman. "Every teacher in the Trade Schools is a practical journeyman of at least five years experience, and, moreover, qualified to impart instruction in his particular work." The trade school is working on the principle of an irreducible minimum of theory and a whole lot of practical work.

Here is a shop where men are learning cabinet making, framing, floor laying, finishing. It was from this shop that a one-armed soldier married the other day his bride-to-be having accepted the gift of a completed piece of furniture made in the shop by her suitor as an earnest of his ability as a handy man about the house.

TAILORING SHOP POPULAR

The men's tailoring shop is a busy place, the second most popular in the school. It was pointed out by the teacher that here alone men were qualified to earn a living in several busy trades, such as cutter, trimmer, operator, bushelman, presser, &c. There is said to be an especially good opportunity for operators. The shop has not yet obtained electrically-driven machines, but hopes to get them later. These are found in all up-to-date shops today, it was pointed out, even where workmen have not sustained the loss of a leg or an arm.

The men proudly exhibit examples of their work, a well-made and perfectly finished pocket here, a completed waistcoat there. This class is fortunate in being able, after some instruction, to solve the problem of the high cost of living, as applied to men's suits at least, as the students are planning to bring their own material and make suits for themselves, with the instructor's aid.

The sign painting shop covers sign painting proper, also show card writing, screen and window display, poster work, and takes some students into the study of colors, poster designing, and commercial illustrating. Many shades are seen here and many nationalities, from Arabian to American. Seated next to a dignified bronze figure, a Javanese, is a gray-haired American of rather low mental grade, patiently forming letters on a large show card with his left hand, his right being gone. Next to him is an Arabian. His neighbor is the bantamweight champion of the A. E. F. These men have been working just three weeks, and many are minus an arm, unfortunately, in the majority of cases, a right arm.

"Most of the one-armed men seem to be here in this room," said Dr. Mayman.

The printing shop aims to give the man enough knowledge to open a small job printing office for himself, or to work in one. The equipment of the shop is that of an up-to-date job plant minus the linotype machines.

The mechanical drawing class is also popular, where mechanical, architectural and topographical drafting are taught, and where a man can learn to be a tracer and letterer, blue-print reader or "blue-printer."

AIGEBRA HELPS HIM ALONG

In this class was pointed out a man to whom algebra was being taught, so that he could advance with his work.

In the electrical shop, in large rooms divided into small compartments, ex-soldiers are busy setting up complete electric lighting systems, in a restricted area. Others are engaged in bell and announcer work, the study of telegraphy, or inside telephone work, while the lucrative trades to which this shop may supply the opening are legion. A young Greek who said he had been a blacksmith was very proud of having just worked out a problem consisting of three bells and four wires, instead of six, which would be a definite saving in wiring a house or apartment. He announced, when asked where he was born, "Greece—but not Greek now; all-American."

In the plumbing shop they have been putting up bathtubs, washtubs, and basins and doing wiped joints, referred to as the plumber's delight.

There is a sheet metal shop and a machine shop where whirring belts and moving machinery look like a real money-making factory, where men are using lathe, vise, and shaper. There were fifty-eight applications for this one shop alone, which vies with the men's tailoring shop for first place.

Dr. Mayman explained that—when the soldier had completed his training and the placement department of the Federal Board had put him into the industry for which he was qualified—if he made good, he was considered to have been graduated and his pay ended. If not, he comes back for further training or is transferred. He gets his allowance and his factory pay until his case has come before a board and he is formally considered a graduate and able to cope with the world without assistance.

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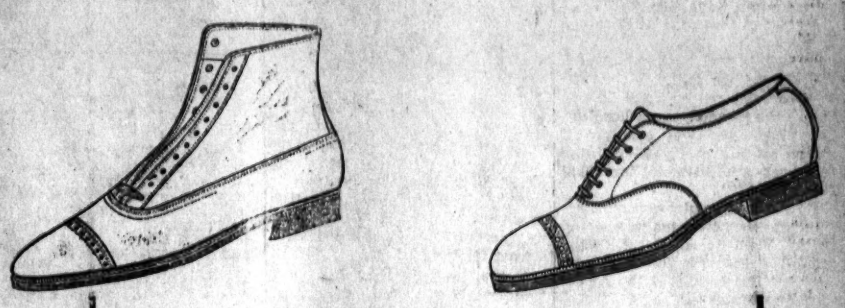

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A ROMANCE 'MADE IN GERMANY'

How Margaret Fuhrman, A Plucky American Woman, Mis-Mated To A German Husband, And Caught In Berlin At The Beginning Of The War, Came Through Four Years Of Starvation, Persecution, Treachery, Arrest, Hospital Horrors, And Sentence Of Death—Finally To Meet Her True Fate In Joyous If Melodramatic Circumstances

By Rene Gibbs
(*New York World*)

On a certain afternoon early last spring in a small house in a suburb of Berlin a young American woman faced a perplexing problem. She had invited two soldiers of the American Mission to tea and all she had to serve with the bit of precious tea saved for such an auspicious occasion by the German friend with whom she lived was two slices of black bread taken from their morning ration.

True, for one who had served seven months in German prisons under conditions indescribable, black bread and real tea was a sumptuous feast; but for the soldiers of her country it seemed to her little enough.

However, Margaret Gentz Fuhrman was not a woman to be long disturbed by trifles, and when Corpl. Shea and his friend arrived she presided at her poor table with grace and vivacity.

Corpl. Shea, when he saw the pitiful slices of black bread, said to his hostess accusingly:

"You sacrificed your breakfast so we might have this."

"Yes," faltered the little blond lady.

"We'll just sit by and watch you eat it," he said.

"Don't let my sacrifice be in vain," she pleaded, mock heroically. "Let's divide it evenly. I am so excited over entertaining two real American soldiers that I can't eat."

So the compromise was effected.

But the next time tea was served in the little house, Corpl. Shea furnished the refreshments from the plentiful supply of the American quartermaster, and thereafter it seemed to be his particular pleasure to do all he could to make his fellow countrywoman as comfortable as possible. He brought her food and other necessities of life, and it was through his efforts that she finally was able to get a letter through to her brother, William C. Gentz, who immediately interested the Department of State in his sister's case, and then it was a matter of patience and red tape until her passport was received.

You doubtless read Mrs. Fuhrman's story in the papers when she returned to America last June, and you may remember that she is the daughter of a Chicago publisher, and was married in 1911 to a German artist named Richard Fuhrman.

Two weeks before the war broke out Mrs. Fuhrman returned to Germany after a visit with her parents in America. She wanted to separate from her husband, but at that time the German Government was too busy with more important things to bother about the marital troubles of its citizens. Her husband joined the army and Mrs. Fuhrman was obliged to support herself. She did newspaper work at first and then was appointed censor at the prison camp at Doebritz. Mrs. Fuhrman declares that the Imperial Government knew her history and sympathy with the Allies, and it was through some slip of the not infallible war machine that she secured her post.

Through her superior knowledge of English and her conscientious work—she saw to it that the prisoners received their mail and boxes—she became head of the English division, and because of the importance of her post was able to help the prisoners in many ways.

Eventually, through a widow living in Berlin, Mrs. Fuhrman learned of a German agent who for a consideration of three thousand marks, promised to get four persons across the border. This, she thought, was her chance to escape to America. Selling her few jewels and clothes, she, with an English artist, Cecil Tooker; an American named Speier whose sisters she had known in New York, both prisoners at Doebritz; and a German who had lived in America and was anxious to return, managed to reach Hamburg. Here the German met friends and confided the story to them, and in sight of the boat which spelled freedom and home, Mrs. Fuhrman was arrested by German officers, former friends of hers.

Not content to treat her with decency and respect, they dragged her manacled through the streets with the mob hooting and jeering, and she was tried in Berlin, without judge or jury, and sent to a military prison, sentenced to be shot for treason.

For two months she was held at the military prison, treated with the respect usually accorded a political prisoner, but still under sentence. Any day might mean her death, she knew, and her one idea was escape. Her plans became known, and though her sentence had been rescinded—a fact she did not know—she was summarily removed to a penitentiary where the worst women criminals in Germany were incarcerated.

Here for five months this delicately reared American woman, used to the refinements of life, was herded with thieves, child murderers, and the worst types of criminals. She was forced to labor, under a ban of silence, eleven hours a day, picking over bloody rags sent from the battlefields for salvage. She was sentenced to three days in the dungeon, one time, for saying "Thank you" to a woman who picked up a bag she had dropped. The women warders, Mrs. Fuhrman admits frankly, were "devils," and after we had entered the war vented their hate for Americans on her.

No news was allowed to enter the penitentiary, but she always knew when the Allies were winning because of the added insults of the warders.

When the influenza raged the women died off like flies, and were left unburied for days in the courtyard. Mrs. Fuhrman finally succumbed, and when lying ill in the infirmary heard the doctor say: "What, the American? Why not turn her to the wall and shoot her like a dog!"

The armistice was signed in November. The news leaked through in some underground way, and Mrs. Fuhrman demanded her release. The prison authorities said they had no orders to that effect. Weakened by lack of food and other deprivations, and reduced in weight to but seventy-five pounds, she faced the burly keepers with a strength and spirit derived she knew not from where, and told them they must get orders.

A month later she was released.

She returned to Berlin in December with five marks, the reward of her five months' labor, dressed in the summer clothes in which she had been arrested. There she found a German friend had collected her few belongings, and offered her a home. She was also greeted with the pleasant news that her husband had secured a divorce from her on the grounds that she had been convicted of treason and was no person for a respectable German to associate with.

Difficulties still stood in the way of her getting home, and Mrs. Fuhrman appealed to Conn Hoffman, a Y. M. C. A. secretary who was doing relief work among American prisoners. She had an appointment to meet him at a certain hotel one day, and found to her dismay on arriving at the designated place that the hotel was closed. As she was turning away, she met three American soldiers, the first she had seen. Seemingly self-possessed, but inwardly tumultuous, she asked them if they knew why the hotel was closed, and where she could find Mr. Hoffman? They informed her he was at Headquarters, and offered to pilot her there.

The tall, black-haired soldier with the merry blue eyes walked beside her, and at Headquarters Corpl. Shea was formally introduced. The invitation to tea followed, and a warm friendship developed between the lonely soldier and the plucky American woman still fighting to be released from the toils of Germany.

After months of fruitless effort, Corpl. Shea appeared before Mrs. Fuhrman with the light of inspiration in his eyes.

"We—er, that is, us fellows—have talked over your case," he said, hesitatingly, "and we, that is, we—er—decided that if you were married to an American soldier you, of course, would immediately become an American citizen and would be sent back home at once. If you will do me the honor to marry me, I shall be—er-delighted—er, er, to give you the protection of my name."

It seemed a marvelous solution of her troubles—since she had grown very fond of the tall blue-eyed Irishman from Grand Forks, Minn. But when they attempted the necessary legal ceremony obstacles insurmountable were encountered. Mrs. Fuhrman must produce eight separate documents—her birth certificate, her former marriage certificate, her divorce papers, etc., none of which she possessed.

There was nothing further to be done but wait for the United States Department of State to reach her case and send her a passport. But the presence of Corpl. Shea made inaction less tedious. Then, her long-delayed passport was found in a pigeonhole at the Spanish Embassy—where she had made inquiry daily for weeks, only to be told that they had heard nothing—and home was within sight.

She landed in New York on June 29, and made her home with her brother at No. 3695 Broadway.

Duty kept Corpl. Shea in Germany until September, but when he reached New York there were no more insurmountable obstacles, and they were married on September 25.

In a small house in a suburb of St. Paul, Minn., Margaret Shea will endeavor to forget her horrible experiences in Germany. And when James W. Shea, of the Secret Service, comes home at the end of the day it will not be to a perplexed wife and a meager table, but to a smiling bride and plenty of food.

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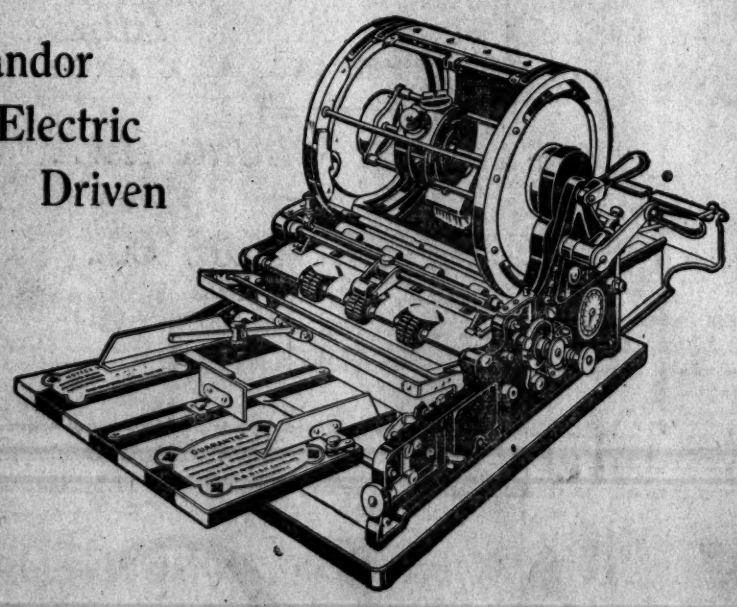

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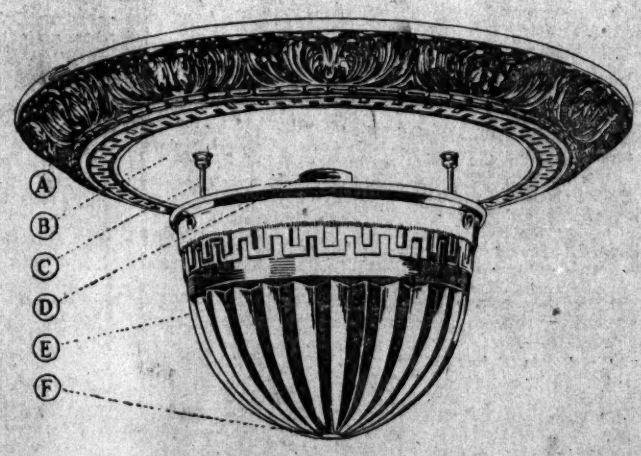

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Kaiser Pledged 'Fullest Support' To Austria 'If Other Nations Came In'

(Continued from Page 1)

serious people, that there must some day be a thorough reckoning with the Serbs."

Here the Kaiser wrote on the margin:

"Now or never!"

Tschirschky's note continues:

"It is urged that a series of demands ought to be first presented to the Serbs, and that if these are not accepted energetic action ought to be taken. I seize every such occasion in order quietly but very firmly and seriously to warn against any hasty steps."

To this the Kaiser in his own handwriting added the following annotation:

"Who authorised him to do this? This is very stupid. It is no business of his; it's purely Austria's affair to consider what she ought to do. If afterwards things go wrong we will be told Germany was unwilling. Tschirschky will please stop this nonsense! Accounts must be settled with the Serbs, and that soon!"

On July 2, in view of the Austrian rumor from Semlin to the effect that twelve assassins planned to murder him if he came to Vienna, the Kaiser abandoned his plan to attend the Archduke's funeral.

Count von Berchtold (Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister) in conversation with Ambassador Tschirschky suggested that the rumor might serve to "open the eyes of Berlin to the danger that threatens from Belgrade."

The German Ambassador concurred in this view and expressed the opinion that only energetic action against Serbia could promote the end in view, and hinted that concrete proposals from Austria might elicit a positive response from Berlin.

Berchtold thereupon decided to transmit his Balkan memorandum to Berlin, together with the Emperor's (the late Francis Joseph) letter to the Kaiser expressing regret at the latter's inability to come to Vienna.

On July 4 the funeral of the Archduke took place. Count Hoyos, chief of Count von Berchtold's cabinet, went to Berlin, carrying Francis Joseph's letter, in which the Austrian Emperor declared that the pan-Slav menace to Germany and Austria would be averted only by the complete elimination of Servia as a factor in the Balkans.

Hoyos also carried the final draft of Berchtold's Balkan memorandum, in which the Austrian Foreign Minister pointed out that it was drawn prior to the Sarajevo murder, "which, however, served merely to confirm the urgent necessity of the monarchy tearing asunder the net of enemies seeking to throw themselves upon it."

EXPECTED STRONG ACTION AGAINST SERBIA

On July 5 Count Hoyos had luncheon with the Kaiser in Berlin. The Kaiser read the Austrian Emperor's letter and Berchtold's memorandum. He remarked to Hoyos that he had expected strong action by Austria against Serbia, but that the (Austrian) Emperor's letter implied possibly serious European complications, and that he the Kaiser, must first consult the Chancellor.

After the luncheon the Kaiser authorised the Ambassador to inform Emperor Francis Joseph that Vienna might "also in this event" reckon upon the fullest support on the part of Germany.

Any action against Serbia, the Kaiser added, ought to be taken without delay. Russia, he said, would certainly be hostile, but he had years ago expected this possibility, and if it should come to war between Austria and Russia, Germany would loyally take her stand beside the dual monarchy.

The Kaiser then conferred with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, Imperial Chancellor; Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, then Under Secretary of State in the Foreign Office; General von Falkenhayn, the War Minister, and Von Lyncker, the Chief of the Military Cabinet.

On the morning of July 6 the Kaiser conferred at Potsdam with Admiral von Capelle and Captain Zenker, for the navy, and representatives of the War Ministry and the General Staff.

According to the written information of Baron von dem Bussche, Under-Secretary of State in the Foreign Office, all eventualities were taken into consideration at that conference, and "preparatory measures for war orders in this sense were accordingly issued."

ANOTHER CONFERENCE HELD IN BERLIN

That afternoon, in Berlin, the Austrian Ambassador and Count Hoyos conferred with Bethmann-Hollweg and Zimmermann. The Chancellor expressed the opinion that immediate action against Serbia would be best from the international point of view. The moment was thought more favorable than a later date, and it was agreed that neither Italy nor Rumania should be informed beforehand of the projected action.

It was following this conference that the Kaiser left Potsdam for Kiel for a cruise with the battle fleet.

On July 7, Berchtold explained to a joint council of Ministers in Vienna the urgent necessity of reducing Servia to impotency. He announced that "soundings" in Berlin had yielded satisfactory assurances, and that the Kaiser and the German Imperial Chancellor had "with every emphasis pledged Germany's unconditional support to the Dual Monarchy in the event of warlike complications with Servia."

War with Servia, Count von Berchtold added, might involve war with Russia, but that the Dual Monarchy must face this risk in order to forestall its enemies.

The Vienna Ministerial Council decided upon concrete demands to form an ultimatum which was to be addressed to Servia and formulated in such a way as to render acceptances impossible.

DISCUSSED EMPIRE'S MILITARY STRENGTH

That afternoon the council heard the report of the Austrian Chief of Staff, Baron Konard von Hoetzendorff and the council thereupon discussed the empire's military strength and the probable outcome of European war.

On July 8, Count Szoefiyeny (Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in Berlin) reported to the Vienna Foreign Office that the German Foreign Office had reprimanded German Ambassador Tschirschky for "lukewarmness" toward Berchtold.

[Editorial Note—Here is seen clearly the domination of the Kaiser's own personal views over Wilhelmstrasse. The Kaiser in his annotations to Tschirschky's memorandum had said "Tschirschky will please stop this nonsense," meaning the Ambassador's warnings at Vienna. Promptly the Berlin Foreign Office sent a "reprimand" to Tschirschky for his "lukewarmness."]

Ambassador Tschirschky then informed Berchtold that the Kaiser had instructed him "to declare in Vienna with all possible emphasis that Berlin is expecting action by the dual monarchy against Servia, and that Germany would be at a loss (to understand) if the dual monarchy allowed the proffered opportunity to pass without striking a blow."

Tschirschky thereupon reported to Berlin:

"Berchtold intimated that if his Emperor (Francis Joseph) assented to the presentation, to begin with, of the demands to Servia, he would advise him to formulate these demands in such a way that acceptance would seem out of the question."

JOSEPH GRATEFUL FOR ASSURANCES

On July 10 Tschirschky reported to Berlin that Emperor Francis Joseph was grateful for Kaiser Wilhelm's assurances, and that he, the Austrian ruler, quite concurred in "your view."

The German Ambassador at Vienna further informed his Government that Berchtold contemplated fixing a 48-hour limit to the ultimatum, in order that Belgrade (the Servian Government) would be unable to consult Petrograd.

The Kaiser, who received this while on his cruise, marked it in a sense that showed he expected the foreshadowed action to bring forth an "immediate solution" and that he also expected the presentation of "quite unambiguous demands to Servia."

To the concluding sentence of Tschirschky's note, which was to the effect that the Austrian Foreign Office was trying to discover a really acceptable formula, the Kaiser annotated this:

"The Sanjak is to be evacuated! Then there will be room at once! It is imperative that Austria should get this back again in order to prevent both a union between Servia and Montenegro and Servian access to the sea."

The Kaiser ridiculed as "childish" the announcement that the (Austrian) War Minister and the Chief of the General Staff were leaving Vienna the next day, for a short time, in order to disarm public anxiety.

The Kaiser added that he agreed with Frederick the Great, who was "against war councils because the more timid (in such councils) always get the upper hand."

On July 11, upon a query from the Kaiser, Von Jagow (Foreign Minister) advised that the usual birthday greetings be sent to the King of Servia because "omission might excite premature apprehension."

On July 13 von Weisner, who was sent by Berchtold to Sarajevo to report the inquiry into the murder of the Archduke, telegraphed to the Government:

"Nothing has been shown even to suggest complicity on the part of the Servian Government in the direction of an attempt or preparation to supply arms (to the assassins). On the contrary, there are reasons for believing that this is out of the question."

The Kaiser doubly underlined a despatch from Tschirschky reporting that Berchtold was convinced of the need for rapid action and that he would endeavor to secure Francis Joseph's assent to the note to Servia by July 15, so that it might be presented at Belgrade before President Poincare's departure for Russia on the 20th.

TISZA ANNOUNCES HE WILL SUPPORT WAR

On July 14, Count Tisza (the Hungarian Premier), who had hesitated to sanction the projected aggressive action against Servia, announced he would support war. The Kaiser, reading Ambassador Tschirschky's report on this, made this random note:

"There now—a man for all that!"

A subsequent despatch from Tschirschky carried Count Berchtold's explanation that it was now necessary to await President Poincare's departure from Petrograd before presenting the ultimatum to Serbia.

"What a pity!" was the Kaiser's comment on this news.

On July 17, Berlin asked Tschirschky to ask the Vienna Foreign Office to define precisely the points of the "partition" of Serbia enumerated in Count Hoyos's memorandum to Berlin of July 6.

Tschirschky being temporarily absent from Vienna, his Councillor of Embassy, Prince Stolberg, was called to the Austrian Foreign Office, and Berchtold informed him that the note (the ultimatum to Serbia) would be presented on July 23.

Berchtold said he hoped the demands would be accepted, but if they were, Austria would exercise "far-reaching control" over their execution.

Prince Stolberg then informed Berlin that he had found to his surprise Vienna had not found any difficulty in formulating an unacceptable ultimatum.

SUGGESTED THAT CRUISE BE SHORT

On July 18 the German Foreign Minister, Von Jagow, telegraphed to Count von Wedel, who was aboard the imperial yacht, pointing out that the world would be alarmed by a premature return of the Kaiser, but stating that the Kaiser ought to be accessible. Jagow suggested that the cruise in the Baltic should last only a few days.

Jagow then telegraphed to Vienna an explanation of the comment which was to be printed by the Nord-Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung (the official Government organ) on the following day.

The Foreign Minister explained to the German Ambassador at Vienna that this comment was "purposely toned mild," and asked Tschirschky to see that this be not mistakenly construed as a retirement on Germany's part.

Meanwhile the Bavarian Legation in Berlin reported to Munich (seat of the Bavarian Government) that Germany, after the presentation of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, would conduct a diplomatic campaign in which she would point to the absence of the Kaiser and other high personages, and profess surprise at Austria's action.

On July 19 the Kaiser ordered his battle fleet not to disperse before July 25, so that any eventual decision might be promptly carried out.

In Vienna, meanwhile, Count von Berchtold convoked a second joint council, constituted as that of July 7, in order to obtain approval of the final draft of the note to Serbia. The Austrian Foreign Minister explained that in view of President Poincare's visit to Petrograd it had been decided not to present the note until 5 o'clock on the afternoon of July 23, so that the time limit would expire at 5 o'clock p.m. July 25, and so that the mobilisation order might be issued the night of that latter date.

The President of France, then paying a social visit to Petrograd, would by that time have left the Russian capital and would be unable to confer with the Russian Ministry on initial steps of Russia and France to avert a general war.

BERCHTOLD OPPOSED TO POSTPONEMENT

On diplomatic grounds Berchtold opposed further postponement, "since the people in Berlin are already becoming restive and since reports of the intentions of the (dual) monarchy have already leaked through to Rome."

In a resolution which the Council adopted, Berchtold was given leave to proceed with his program.

"Immediately upon outbreak of war," this resolution said, in part, "the foreign Powers will be informed that the monarchy is not conducting a war of conquest and does not contemplate absorbing Serbia. This decision shall not exclude a diminution of Serbia for the benefit of other States, as well as the eventual necessary temporary occupation of Serbian territories."

On July 21 Count von Berchtold, Austrian Foreign Minister and Premier, was received in audience by Emperor Francis Joseph at Ischl, and the text of the Austrian ultimatum was confidentially forwarded to Berlin by Ambassador Tschirschky.

Berchtold's assurances that Austria did not desire Serbian territory for herself or any modification of the balance of power in the Balkans were commented upon by the Kaiser in this marginal note.

"Esel! (Ass!) Austria must retake the Sanjak, or else Serbia will come down to the Adriatic. Austria must become preponderant in the Balkans over the smaller States at their expense, or there'll be no peace!"

(The second instalment of Deputy Kautsky's documents from the German archives will be published in Tuesday's THE CHINA PRESS.*)*

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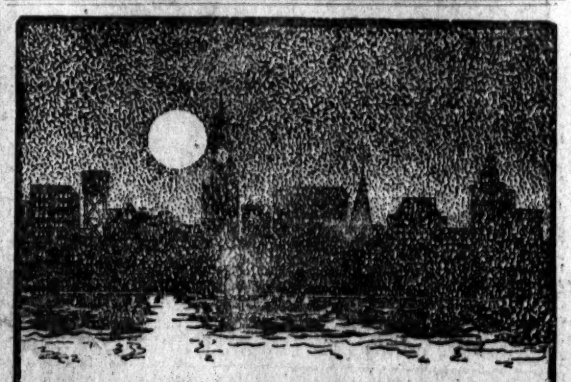

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FRAMES PROPOSAL ON PACT CHANGES

League Of Free Nations Association Outlines Terms For Compromise

SUBMITS PLAN TO WILSON

Chairman MacDonald Says There Is Reason Te Believe They Will Serve

New York, December 7.—The Executive Committee of the League of Free Nations Association made public yesterday at a luncheon of the organisation at the Hotel Commodore some views on the Senate's Treaty reservations which it has taken up with Col. Edward M. House, Secretary of War Baker, Secretary Tumulty and others in the confidence of President Wilson.

These views have already been placed before the President. James G. MacDonald, chairman of the Executive Committee, said there was reason to believe that they would meet with the President's approval and would serve as the basis of a compromise acceptable to the Senate.

Ray Stannard Baker, official press representative of President Wilson at the Paris Conference, declared that no one who was at Paris asserted that the treaty was perfect and said that it was made at a time of "international shell shock." The wisest course that the Senate could have taken was to have adopted it immediately, he said, and to have brought the League of Nations into existence. He urged that speed of action on the treaty was the prime requisite and said that if such action were not taken the whole instrument would fall apart and pave the way for conditions of widespread anarchy.

EIGHT RESERVATIONS

It was the judgment of the Executive Committee that the ratification of the treaty could be secured only through the fulfillment of four conditions. The first was President Wilson's acceptance of the substance of Reservations 2, 4, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, and 14. These reservations deal, in their respective order, with:

2. Withdrawal of the United States from the League.
4. Acceptance of mandatories.
8. Appointment of American members to the Council and Assembly.
9. Relation of the Reparation Commission to American and German exports.
10. Contribution of American funds only on the authorisation of Congress.
12. Regarding the continuace of residence in this country of nationals of a covenant-breaking State.
13. Rights of American citizens.
14. The United States not to join the International Labor Congress unless Congress assents.

The second condition for ratification as put forth by the committee was the President's agreement with the Senate on a modification of the phraseology of Reservation 5, under which the United States reserves to itself exclusively the right to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction.

URGE MODIFICATION

The third observation called for a suggestion from the President of constructive and material modification of Reservations 1, 3, 6, 7, and 15. These reservations, in the order named, deal with:

1. Reservations to be made part of the resolution of ratification and to be accepted by three of the four principal powers.
3. Authorisation of Congress for action under Article X. dealing with the guarantee of territorial integrity of members of the League.
6. America's interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine.
7. The Shantung reservation.
15. The reservation concerning the voting strength of the British Empire in the League Assembly.

The fourth condition under which ratification, it was set forth, may be obtained is:

"A new affirmative challenge by him (the President) to American idealism on the ground that America will pledge her best efforts to make the League of Nations an effective instrument for rectifying the defects of the treaty":

VIEWS ON SENATE'S PROGRAM

Taking up the reservations in order, the committee made the following specific suggestions:

"Reservation 1. Should either be stricken out or so modified as to make its acceptance possible by England, France and Italy merely by acquiescence. In its present form this reservation is obviously such as no one of these three Allies could possibly accept. Therefore the insistence on the preamble in this form is tantamount to rejection of the treaty.

"Reservation 2. Is essentially interpretative and therefore acceptable, provided the words 'joint resolution' are substituted for the words 'concurrent resolution,' thus insuring Presidential participation in any move looking toward withdrawal by the United States from the League.

"Reservation 3. Because of the many concessions made in the treaty to political expediency, particularly in the matter of territorial boundaries, there has been on Article X. of the covenant, as on no other part of the treaty, the widest possible genuine disagreement. In view of this fact we urge that this reservation with the slight verbal modifications suggested by Senator Hitchcock be accepted, or that for it be substituted the following:

The United States holds that nothing in the treaty or the covenant shall be construed as authorising interference by the League in internal revolutions, or as preventing genuine redress and readjustment of boundaries, through orderly processes provided by the League at any time in the future that these may be demanded by the welfare and manifest interest of the people concerned.

"Reservation 4. Ought to be accepted because it merely provides that Congress exercise its constitutional function in a matter clearly within its jurisdiction.

"Reservation 5. Its present form is worded in such general terms as to weaken the whole covenant. If a nation reserves to itself exclusively the right to decide what questions are within its jurisdiction it is free to name practically any question which its selfish interests may dictate. It is absurd, for instance, to say that commerce, which is in part international, can be wholly within our jurisdiction. Moreover, the general terms of this reservation would prevent the United States from protesting against or participating in the abolishment of universally condemned evils like the opium traffic, the use of phosphorus in matches (already subject to joint prohibitive action by the principal nations), the use of slave labor or the trade in goods resulting from such labor. This reservation ought, therefore, to be redrafted.

"Reservation 6. In its present form this reservation invests the Monroe Doctrine formally with the imperialistic significance already ascribed to it by our Central and South American sister republics. At the same time it tends indirectly to encourage similar assumptions of hegemony on the part of the great powers in other portions of the globe. It ought, therefore, to be redrafted so as to reaffirm the maintenance by the United States of the Monroe Doctrine as a policy of protecting the territorial integrity and political independence of the South and Central American States against outside aggression.

"Reservation 7. In its present form this reservation could probably not be accepted by the Allies. The following substitution would more effectively tend to rectify the wrong done China:

The United States accepts articles 156, 157, and 158 with the understanding that it will press for the immediate restoration of Kiaochow and the German concessions in Shantung to the Chinese Republic.

"Reservation 8. Is unobjectionable since it merely guarantees to Congress participation in the determination of the method of appointment and powers of American representatives on the various commissions provided for by the treaty. One change in phraseology should, however, be made. As it now stands, an American citizen could not accept an appointment by a European power to any of the commissions provided for by the treaty without the consent of the Senate. It is doubtful if Congress has such authority over the freedom of action of an individual. In any event the exercise of such authority would seem to be undesirable.

"Reservation 9. Though perhaps unnecessary, is essentially an interpretation, and as such not seriously objectionable.

"Reservation 10. Is an ungenerous and unnecessary but not a destructive interpretation.

"Reservation 11. Should be stricken out. It would neutralise the whole disarmament agreement and would thus open the way to another riot of competitive armaments. For the present phraseology of this reservation should be substituted an affirmative declaration of policy, for example, 'that the United States will press for the progressive reduction of armaments by all nations.'

"Reservation 12. Merely reserves a right which Article XVI. had left doubtful. It ought, therefore, to be retained.

"Reservation 13. Because of its vague and broad wording ought to be redrafted.

"Reservation 14. The labor section is one of the most important provisions of the treaty. Since, however, Congressional co-operation is essential to any full participation by the United States in an international labor program, acceptance of this reservation in some form is probably necessary.

"Reservation 15. The first half (to the words 'and assumed no') has the effect of a gratuitous insult to the British dominions. As such it ought to be stricken out. The second half is merely an interpretation, and as such is not objectionable."

TELLS OF COMPROMISE

In introducing its observations the Executive Committee made the following declaration:

"We believe that the concessions made at Paris to European and Japanese nationalistic self-interests have made it impossible for President Wilson to underwrite unqualifiedly the Treaty of Versailles, with its territorial and other compromises, some of them violating the principles upon which the armistice was based, cooled the ardor of American liberals and supplied American hyper-nationalists with their most effective argument against the treaty—that the covenant would, in effect, make the United States the chief guarantor of the perpetuation of some of the worst features of the old diplomacy and imperialistic policies of the great powers."

Mr. MacDonald said that the adoption of the treaty without reservations was impossible, as it was a matter of practical politics. The committee was actuated, he said, by the desire to eliminate the vicious and petty reservations made by the Senate.

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AMOY — ANTUNG — CANTON — CHANGCHUN — CHANGSHA — CHEFOO — CHINGKIANG — CHINWANGTAO — CHUNGKING — DAIREN — HANGCHOW — HANKOW — HARBIN — HOIHOW — HONGKONG — ICHANG — KIUKIANG — LUNGKOW — MACAO — MOUKDEN — NANKING — NEWCHWANG — NINGPO — PAKHOI — PEKING — PORT ARTHUR — SHANGHAI — SHASI — SOOCHOW — SWATOW — TIENTSIN — TONGKU — TSINANFU — TSINGTAO — WEIHAIWEI — WENCHOW — WUCHOW — WUHU — YOCHOW

CONTAINING

A COMPLETE ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BUSINESS FIRMS AND PERSONEL, A DIRECTORY OF THE MUNICIPAL OFFICERS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, MISSIONS AND MEMBERS, CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS, THE FOREIGN RESIDENTS OF EACH CITY,
A CLASSIFIED BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF THE PRINCIPAL TRADE CENTRES
AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN CHINA

TOGETHER WITH

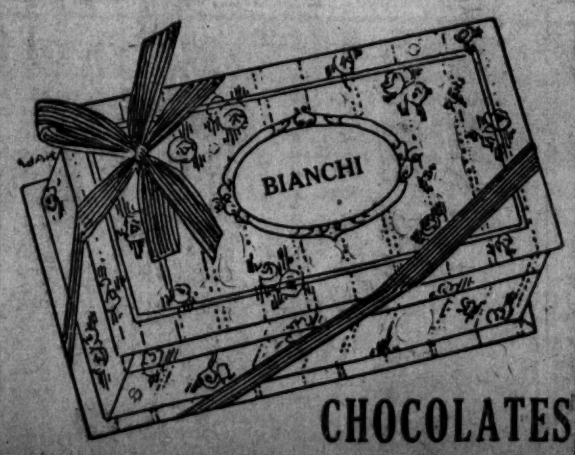
A COMMERCIAL GAZETTEER
AN ABRIDGED HISTORY AND GENERAL TRADE REPORT OF CHINA
A DESCRIPTION AND TRADE REPORT OF EACH CITY
A LIST OF AMERICAN & EUROPEAN MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS

Shanghai Section now being compiled. Information of all Firms, Clubs, Associations, etc. published gratis.

New Firms should apply for forms to the Publication Office for China.

22 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BIANCHI'S



CHOCOLATES

Cotton Market

Messrs. Wheelock and Co. write as follows in their report dated January 15:

Japan Coal.—Owing to the Holidays this market has been very quiet and no business worth mentioning has been done, in fact, it is very unlikely that Native Buyers will enter into negotiations of any sort for new supplies or contracts until after China New Year which takes place on February 10, next.

Fushun Coal.—The demand for this coal on the spot and all over Manchuria and North China has grown to such an extent that it far exceeds the output of the mines and the export of it abroad has therefore ceased almost entirely.

Kaiping Coal.—The market has been fairly active and as arrivals have not been heavy the coal has passed quickly into consumption.

There is still a blk demand at Chinwangtao for all Eastern Ports and it is quite anticipated that the demand will keep pace with the supply during the whole year.

How much were you short in your cash last night?

How much are you usually short?

Do you always know who is responsible for the shortages?

Did you ever try to figure out how much you lose this way?

Every time you are short in your cash it is proof that some one is careless.

A careless clerk is apt to forget to charge goods sold on credit. And the loss is yours.

Or he makes mistakes that lead to disputes with customers. Sometimes you lose good customers that way.

An up-to-date National Cash Register prevents mistakes in change.

It protects your profits. It makes each clerk responsible for every sale he makes.

Enforcing accuracy is only one of the many advantages a National Cash Register will give you.

A National Cash Register and the N. C. R. Credit File will give you complete control of your business.

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CHEMICALS, DYES NAILS, STEEL, IRON REFINED OILS GREASES, LUBRICANTS RUBBER and SPORTS GOODS
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Save Current Last Longest Brightest Light

Guarantee British Manufacture trongest and Best

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If you want to have a perfect fit, call on

Henry The Tailor,

7-8 Seward Road, Hongkew
(Next door to Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Sub-agency)

A TRIAL SOLICITED

satisfaction guaranteed

Shipping Items

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Lucnyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The I-C. s.s. Waishing left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru left Moji on Friday and is due in Shanghai today.

The T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru left Hongkong on Thursday and arrived at Woosung last night. The inward passenger tender is expected to reach the Customs jetty about 9:30 o'clock this morning. The Shinyo sails for Japan ports, Honolulu and San Francisco this evening and the tender with outgoing passengers and mails will leave the customs jetty at two o'clock.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Pukow for Shanghai yesterday and is due here today.

The C.M. s.s. Nanking left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday and is due at Woosung next Tuesday morning. The Nanking sails for Japan ports, Honolulu and San Francisco on Tuesday afternoon.

The M.M. s.s. Commandant Maget from Marseilles, left Hongkong on Thursday morning and is due in Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Orestes, from Liverpool, left Hongkong for Shanghai at daylight Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Esang left Dalny for Chefoo and Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Choysang left Hongkong for Swatow and Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsintah left Amoy for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The M.M. s.s. Porthos, with the French mails of December 11, left Haiphong for Hongkong and Shanghai at 6 o'clock Friday evening and is expected to arrive here next Thursday morning.

The sailing of the R.V.F. s.s. Penza for Nagasaki and Vladivostok has been delayed to tomorrow evening and the passenger tender will leave the Customs jetty at two o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The British gun-boat Kinsha left Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. China, from San Francisco and Honolulu, left Yokohama last Friday and will sail from Nagasaki tomorrow morning. The Nanking is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai next Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow for Shanghai next Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Tsingtao for Shanghai next Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Huichow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai next Tuesday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru is due in Shanghai from Tsingtao and Dairen tomorrow morning and sails for Dairen direct Tuesday at 11 a.m. The tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty one hour earlier.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru arrived in Shanghai from London and ports yesterday and will sail for Kobe today.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Jan. 18
Per C.M. s.s. Nanking Jan. 20

For Vladivostok
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza Jan. 19

For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi M. Jan. 20

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per T.K.K. s.s. Persia M. Jan. 18
Per C.M. s.s. China . . Jan. 21

From France, etc.
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos Jan. 22

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210 pairs well made Blankets size 68 x 80

Extra fine quality woven from especially selected stock and particularly recommended for their warmth and wearing qualities.

Price for blankets: $11.51 per pair

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Women's Diseases
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Massage Treatment

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, JANUARY 18, 1920

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
TODAY							
Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U. S. A. and Europe via U. S. A.	Shinyo Maru	..	₤13.00	..	..	..	..
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, H'lulu, Canada, U. S. A. & Europe	Shinyo Maru	..	..	₤12.00	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U. S. S. & Europe	do	13.00	..	..	..	..	12.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	via Tsinan	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
TOMORROW							
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits & Europe via Suez	Inaba Maru	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..				17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Penza	13.00	..	..	..	..	12.30
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Penza	..	13.00	..	..	..	12.30
Siberia via N'saki, V'tok	Penza	..	..	..	C13.30	..	13.15
Amoy and Swatow	Irene	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Foochow	Hsinming	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train				17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, January 20							
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe	Nanking	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
Swatow, H'kong, C'ton	Wingsang	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Swatow and Hongkong	do	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Shantung	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Hongkong	do	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Monteagle	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Singan	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via U. S. A.	Nanking	..	15.00	..	..	..	14.30
Thursday, January 22							
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunning	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Amoy and Hongkong	do	..	11.00	..	..	..	..
Java Ports	Tjisalk	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30

*Correspondence marked via Suez and parcel mail.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.

C Money orders and parcel post at 11 a.m.

E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 24)

In the United States Court for China

In re Application of NATHANIEL PFEFFER *For Change of Name*

Cause No. 848

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Nathaniel Pfeffer, an American citizen, residing in China, has filed his petition in the above named court praying for authority to change the spelling of his surname to Peffer.

Any person interested may, at any time, within four weeks after the publication hereof, offer and show cause to said court why the said petition should not be granted.

JAMES, P. CONNOLLY,
Clerk.
27484

MICA ORE

Advertiser interested in a Mica Mine in the far interior of China would like to hear from any large firm who can take regular supplies. In your reply please state clearly how you want this Mica packed and give detailed particulars re quality and the dressing in which you can buy it. This Notice is published on behalf of the owners of the Mica Mine.

In first instance apply to Box 184, care of THE CHINA PRESS.

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Dr. TENNEY, 12–1 p.m.
Dr. TENNEY, Office at 24 Whangpoo Road Hours, 2–4 p.m. Tel. N. 1335.

27428

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and Massage Establishment
Specialities:—Rheumatism; Nervousness; Fat people reduced; etc.

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27310

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No. C133 Honan Road, Shanghai.
Telephone No. 2933

26994

Customs Notification

No. 936

Acting under the instructions of the Inspector General of Customs I hereby notify the public that the luggage of all passengers arriving at Shanghai from a foreign port will in future be subjected to examination.

Luggage will be examined either at the wharf alongside which the steamer is berthed or at the Customs Jetty or such landing place at which the Agent is given permission to land passengers from tenders, launches, etc.

Passengers and baggage from foreign ports may not be landed without previous notice being given to the Customs.

Passengers will be expected to fill in a Baggage Declaration Form stating whether their baggage contains any Dutiable or Contraband articles, and present it to the Examining Officer. These forms may be obtained from the Examining Officer. It will however save much time if passengers are supplied with these forms on board the vessel that brings them to Shanghai, so that they may fill them in, in advance, ready for presentation, on arrival.

L. A. LYALL,
Commissioner of Customs.
Custom House,
Shanghai, 16th January, 1920.
27477

Dr. James Yuking's

Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to 78 NANKING ROAD.
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.
Special consideration to men in uniform.

FRESH MILK

delivery twice daily.

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How to Preserve the Teeth

In order to keep the teeth in a good condition scientific precaution must be taken. Through negligence, decay and numerous other affections such as tooth-ache, dental periostitis esteo-periostitis, necrosis of the jaw, etc., may arise. During the process of ingestion, there are settled on the teeth, some deposits of mineral and organic matters, called tartar, which possesses a morbid power of pressing the gum. As an inevitable fesult of the presence of this tartar, the teeth will become elongated and movable and will, by degrees, absorb away the enamel, leading ultimately to the decay and degeneration of the teeth. The tartar is so hard and resistant to the process of brushing that it cannot be scraped off except with dental instruments specially devised for that purpose.

Dr. KINGMAN offers to the public his service for preserving their teeth at an annual subscription Fee of $10.00 per head to be paid in advance.

The work to be done by Dr. KINGMAN to the subscribers consists in:—

(1) Cleaning of the teeth quarterly
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Four Years' Practice in New York.

Painless Extractions, Plate Crown Bridgework, Gold and Porcelain Inlays.

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KUNG YIK COTTON SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

SHANGHAI

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of The Kung Yik Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. will be held at the offices of the General Managers, 3a Peking Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 29th day of January, 1920, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon when the subjoined resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 14th day of January 1920, will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions, namely:

RESOLUTION 1

That the words "or auditors" shall be inserted in the first line of sub-article 4 of Article XIV of the Company's Articles of Association immediately after the word "Auditor."

RESOLUTION 2.

That the following sub-article be inserted after sub-article 4 of Article XIV of the Company's Articles of Association and be numbered 5, namely:—

(5) "The General Managers with the approval of the Consulting Committee may fill any casual vacancy in the office of auditor, but while any such vacancy continues the surviving or continuing auditor or auditors (if any) may act."

RESOLUTION 3.

That the following sub-article be substituted for sub-article 5 of Article XIV of the Company's Articles of Association and be renumbered 6, namely:—

"(6) The remuneration of the auditor (s) shall be fixed by the Company in General Meeting except that the remuneration of any auditors appointed to fill any casual vacancy may be fixed by the Consulting Committee."

RESOLUTION 4.

That the first sub-article of Article XV of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled, and that in lieu thereof the following sub-articles be inserted:—

"XV (1) Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. and its successors in business (being a British Firm or Company) so long as that Company or its successors shall be willing to act (subject as provided by the next ensuing sub-article hearin) and shall possess the requisite share qualification, namely at least seven thousand five hundred (7,500) Ordinary Shares of the Company shall be the General Managers of the Company: and so long as that Company or its successors shall be such General Managers, the Senior representative for the time being in Shanghai of that Company or of its successors, shall be the Chairman of the Company. The Company shall forthwith enter into an agreement in writing to employ the said Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd, and its successors in business, as such General Managers upon the terms above set forth.

"XV (2) The General Managers shall not resign their office without giving to the Consulting Committee six calendar months previous notice in writing to take effect on the last day of the financial year of the Company which expires next after such six months notice shall have expired, or at the same time as the expiration of such six months notice.

"XV (3) In the event of the said Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. or its successors in business (being a British Firm or Company) ceasing to be the General Managers another British Firm or Company shall be appointed in their place by shareholders at a General Meeting to be convened by the Consulting Committee or by Shareholders for that purpose, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon."

RESOLUTION 5.

That sub-article No. 8 of Article No. XV of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled.

RESOLUTION 6.

That sub-articles Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10 of Article No. XV of the Company's Articles of Association be renumbered 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 respectively.

By order of the Consulting Committee.

JARDINE, MATHESON AND CO., LTD.,
General Managers,
Kung Yik Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, 14th January, 1920. 27450

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS

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Our goods are manufactured by the most up-to-date process; our machines are the newest imported from America, and our outputs are supervised by the best EXPERTS.

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General Manager: Tung Hsin Ziang Egg Factories, Hung Yue Chong Egg Factory, Hsin Chong.

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and by appointment

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Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

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Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

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Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

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The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
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Cebu	Manila	Sourabaya
Colombo	Medan	Taiping
Delhi	New York	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	Peking	Tavoy
Hankow	Penang	(Lower Burma)
Hongkong	Yokohama	Tientsin
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In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
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This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

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T. G. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ... $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
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$36,000,000

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Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
Chefoo	Hongkong	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Manchouli	Tientsin
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
Manager for Asia.

The Bank Of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital.. $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ... $1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.
Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.
Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
Reserves £481,000

Head office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.

Agents:
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

SavingsBank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914. and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 391,347.41
Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
Loudon, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.
Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.
Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
Savings accounts—4% per annum.
Every description of banking business transacted.
Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.
SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

OWNED BY
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,

Capital & Surplus U.S. $8,500,000
Undivided Profits U.S. $1,054,000

Head Office:
National City Bank Building, 55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
222 Montgomery Street

Branches:

China	Philippines	
Shanghai	Manila	
Peking	Cebu	
Tientsin		
Tsingtau	Straits Settlements	
Hankow	Singapore	
Hongkong		
Canton	Dominican Republic	
Manchuria	Santo Domingo	
Harbin	San Pedro de Macoris	
India	Sanchez	
Bombay	Santiago	
Calcutta	Puerto Plata	
Rangoon		
Japan	Panama	
Yokohama	Panama	
Kobe	Colon	
Java		
Batavia		
Soerabaya		

BRANCHES OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	Venezuela	
Buenos Aires	Caracas	
Once (Buenos Aires)	Maracaibo	
Rosario	Siberia	
Belgium	Vladivostok	
Brussels	Italy	
Spain	Genoa	
Barcelona	Porto Rico	
Brazil	San Juan	
Bahia	Colombia	
Pernambuco	Medellin	
Porto Alegre	Russia	
Rio de Janeiro	Moscow	
Santos	Petrograd	
Sao Paulo	Spain	
Chile	Madrid	
Santiago	Trinidad	
Valparaiso	Port of Spain	
Uruguay		
Montevideo		

Branches in Havana and 21 of the principal cities of Cuba.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager*.
1a Kiukiang Road.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

中 華 銀 行
Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital .. $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 20,000

Managing Director:
T. CLARENCE SUN
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shansi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	S. Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	TsinkiangpuOsaka	
	Yokohama	

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Penang
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Beton
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palombang	Weltevreden
Pekalongan	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908.
Capital $1,000,000
Reserve Fund $50,000
Head Office, Branches & Agencies.
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Lanchi.
Agencies at the principal Cities throughout China.
Foreign Agencies:—London, New York, Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Hakodata, Seoul and Fusan.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Tel. No. C. 3145, Manager's Office.
Tel. No. C. 2147, General Office.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, Gold Dollars and Yen according to arrangements.
Credits granted on approved securities.
Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
4% Compound Interest allowed on Savings Current Deposits.
Interest allowed on Savings Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Cheque-books or Savings Pass-books at Depositor's disposal.
LI MING, *Manager*.
CHEN SIN TSENG, *Sub-manager*.
ZAI MOH ZUNG, *Sub-manager*.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital (fully paid)	H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund...	H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ...	H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,500,000
Paid up Capital ....., 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
21 The Bund.

Asia Banking Corporation

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000
An American Bank
Cable: BANKASIA Tel. S'hai C. 1825

Head Office: New York City
Head Office for the Far East: Shanghai
Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads

Other Branch Offices:
CANTON, CHANGSHA, HANKOW, HONGKONG, MANILA, PEKING AND TIENTSIN

ANNOUNCEMENT

By appointment of the Italian Treasury the Asia Banking Corporation has official charge of the placing of the sixth Consolidated Italian Government 5 percent Loan (1920) in China.

The subscription list will be open until March 10th for the sale of Bonds with coupons to the 31st December, 1920, attached. The Bonds are in denomination of Lire 100, and the issuing price will be Lire 87.50 plus interest from January 1st to the day of payment. The Italian Chamber of Commerce are working in close co-operation with this bank on this proposition.

On account of the present favourable rate of exchange, these Bonds offer an attractive investment.

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: 56 Wall Street, New York

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY
The National Park Bank, New York Union Bank of Canada

DIRECTORS:

Richard Delafield	H. B. Shaw
Stuyvesant Fish	R. O. McCulloch
Gilbert G. Thorne	Stanley E. Elkin
Cornelius Vanderbilt	Stephen Haas
R. H. Williams	F. E. Kenaston
E. C. Hoyt	W. J. Dawson
A. P. Villa	F. L. Appleby
Sir Wm. Price	T. Fred Aspden

Charles A. Holder, President

BRANCHES:
SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
No. 1 KIUKIANG ROAD
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 1174

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK LTD.

9 Ningpo Road, Shanghai

Capital (paid-up)	$1,000,000.00
Deposits	$5,248,000.00
Reserves	$ 60,000.00

Branches and agencies throughout China.
Correspondents in London, New York, Paris, Berlin, Tokyo, Amsterdam, Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore, Osaka, and Kobe.

Your business is solicited.

Cable Address: "Comsavbank"
K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
1 C	Nov. 11	Arare	Jap. destroyer
M. M. B.	Oct. 29	D'Estrees	Fr. cruiser
S'chow creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
S'chow creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
2 C	Dec. 4	Matsukaze	Jap. destroyer
W. T. W.		Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
2 C		Novaki	Jap. destroyer
9 P.	Jan. 10	Saga	Jan. gun-boat
O.N.W.	Jan. 12	Scarab	Br. gun-boat
1 C	Nov. 15	Shirayaki	Jap. destroyer
W. T. W.		Snipe	Br. gun-boat
P & O B I	Aug. 18	Wilmington	Am. gun-boat

Provisions Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on January 13, 1920.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-18
Cod	,,	16-18
Mandarin	,,	20-30
Mackerel	,,	25-30
Pomfret	,,	25-30
Salmon	,,	18-20
Samli	,,	none
Soles	,,	16-18
Whitebait	,,	20-25

Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.50-$3.00
Duck	each	50-80
Hare	,,	35-40
Eggs	per doz.	20-24
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	80-1.00
Partridge	,,	40-45
Pheasant	,,	55-65
Pigeons	,,	20-25
Quail	,,	16-18
Snipe	,,	16-18
Teal	,,	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	60-70
Woodcock	,,	50-60
Wild Duck	,,	35-40
Geese	,,	70-1.00
Wild Pigeons	,,	10-12
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	,,	16-20
Bananas	,,	5-6
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	5-6
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per lbs.	8-10
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	,,	10-12
Persimmons	,,	none
Peeboes	,,	none
Plums	,,	none
Pumeloes	each	15-30
Pineapples		none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per lb.	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bread Beans	per lb.	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	15-20
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	,,	12-16
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	8-10
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	none
Potatoes	per picul	$2.50-$3.00
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	,,	5-6
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	50 lbs.	$4.50
Flour, Australian	,,	$3.80
Flour, Shanghai	,,	$2.55
Rice	200 per lbs.	$8.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 18.50
Stove Coal	,,	Tls. 22.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. KILNER.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Marseille, Vladivostock, Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

	Yen
Capital Subscribed	100,000,000
,, Paid up	61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Y.28,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shanghai
Calcutta	Manila	Shimonoseki
Chanchun	Mukden	Singapore
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Hankow	Newchwang	Sydney
Harbin	New York	Tientsin
Hongkong	Osaka	Tokio
Honolulu	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Tsingtao
Kobe	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.
Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, January 16.—Exchange quotations:

London	42.89
New York	11.565
Belginm	101
Spain	220.50
Italy	84.50
Rumania	23.50
Switzerland	207.50
French War Loans:	
3 percent	58.70
4 percent 1917	71.30
4 percent 1918	70.95
5 percent	88.50

ARE YOU GOING TO SEE

"VIRTUOUS MEN?"

IT IS A WONDERFUL PICTURE

WITH

MASSIVE SETS

GORGEOUS GOWNS

2,500 People in the Great Ball-Room Scenes Absorbingly Dramatic Situations.

and an Electrifying Climax in Which 5,000 People Participate.

TO BE SHOWN AT THE

VICTORIA THEATRE

Commencing Friday, January 23rd

Victoria Theatre

New Programme

for

January 18th and 19th

PRESENTING

ANN PENNINGTON

in

"The Rainbow Princess"

TOWA CINEMA

No. 4 Woochang Road.

PROGRAMME

for

TONIGHT TONIGHT

JAPANESE DRAMA

and

Keystone Comedy

THE CARLTON CAFE, LTD.

begs to announce the appointment

of

MR. PAUL ARNSWALDE

of

Tait's, San Francisco,

as

Restaurant Manager

and

MR. FERRUCCIO CARAVACCI

from

The Savoy Hotel, London

as

CHEF

Mr. Paul Arnswalde

SPECIAL ATTRACTION

Mme. BELIKOVITCH

OF THE WARSAW OPERA HOUSE

IN CLASSIC DANCES

Nightly in the Ball Room

DINNER SUGGESTION FOR TONIGHT

AT THE CARLTON

Mr. Ferruccio Caravacci

A HARVEY COCKTAIL

Canape de Pate de Foie Gras

Onion Soup au Gratin

Filet of Sole au Vin Blanc

Saddle of Lamb, Currant Jelly

New Browned Potatoes

String Beans Saute with Shallots

Zabaione

Cafe Diable

Amusements

APOLLO THEATRE

The Jewish Dramatic Operetta Company

On Wednesday, January 21st Will stage the well known Comic Operetta

"SABES KEIDESH"

(HOLY SABBATH)

Beginning at 9.15 p.m. Sharp

Synopsis of the play may be obtained at the APOLLO THEATRE

Admission $3, $2, $1.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

SHOWING

For Two Nights Only

GEORGE BEBAN

in

"The Cook OF Canyon Camp"

On January 18th & 19th

"ALADDIN"

VICTORIA THEATRE

Thursday, January 22nd.

The Russian Dramatic Co.

under the direction of M, A. Smolensky, will produce the FAMOUS PLAY

"ROMANCE"

BY EDWARD SHELDON

with the well-known Russian actress

Mme. Nina A Tersky

in the chief role. Considered by critics as the best exponent of this character. Stage decorations and scenery belonging to the company.

Booking at Moutrie's

Tickets may be obtained at the theatre on the day of the performance.

ADMISSION: $3, $2, $1

Commencing at 9.15 p.m.

In order that the artistic effect of the piece may not be lost the doors will be closed during each act.

M. A. SMOLENSKY, Director.

27457

ISIS THEATRE

SUNDAY MATINEE

"HOUDINI"

5th and 6th Episodes.

and

Three Reels Chaplin Comedies.

No picture show on Sunday Evening, as the hall has been hired to Chinese students.

MONDAY PROGRAMME

"HOUDINI"

7th and 8th Episodes.

and

Triangle and Chaplin Comedies.

NEW HELEN THEATRE

SUNDAY MATINEE

"The Secret Kingdom"

13th, 14th and 15th Episodes.

Final Six Parts.

SUNDAY EVENING.

"The House of Hate"

3rd and 4th Episodes.

Pathe's Latest Gazette.

Luke's Comedy. One Reel.

Triangle Keystone Comedy 2 parts

MONDAY PROGRMAME

"The House of Hate"

5th and 6th Episodes.

and

Three Reels Triangle and Luke's Comedies.

AMUSEMENTS

LYCEUM THEATRE

Programme of Third Week

THE DENNISTON PLAYERS

MONDAY & TUESDAY

Chas Klein's Famous Drama

"The Third Degree"

It is a thorough expose of, and sheds the light upon, the methods of the American Police Department and their iniquitous "third degree," employed to extract evidence from criminals, which in many cases is false. A vivid vital drama of real life, with many moments of intense excitement; many scenes of suppressed emotion and interspersed through the play are reliefs of genuine comedy.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY

The Screamingly Funny Farce

"The Unkissed Bride"

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

The Big Play

"The Woman in Room 13"

MATINEE on SATURDAY NEXT

"Friendly Enemies"

Booking at Messrs Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

A THRILLER!

YOU WILL RUB THE LAMP OF HAPPINESS IF YOU SEE

AT THE

Olympic Theatre

on Jan. 18th or 19th

The Screen Version of the Famous Fairy Tale

"ALADDIN

AND THE

WONDERFUL LAMP"

IN EIGHT REELS

A Lamp of Enjoyment

A Fairy Story that will thrill all ages – Clever Children
A Wonderful Genie—Palaces built in the twinkle of an eye.

MYSTERY — ROMANCE — THRILLS — BLENDED FOR YOUNG AND OLD

Commencing at the Matinee

To-day, January 18th, at 3.15 p.m.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

SINCE the beginning of the year, the TROCADERO has been conducted strictly as a High-Class A La Carte RESTAURANT. Grilled Steaks, Chops, Lobsters, Oysters in every style, in fact, SHORT ORDER SPECIALTIES of every description, cooked in the style for which the TROCADERO is famous, are served at all hours, from 8.30 a.m. till 12 p.m., on the GROUND FLOOR at No. 14, ASTOR ROAD. Parties desiring Special TABLE D'HOTE DINNERS can always be accommodated by giving a few hours notice.

REMEMBER, the Best of Food and Drink can always be had at THE TROCADERO, No. 14, ASTOR ROAD.

Yours for Service,

JACK RAYNES.

Tel. North 1664

APOLLO THEATRE, JANUARY 22nd, 23rd, 24th & 25th

THE FROHMAN AMUSEMENT CORP.

Presents

AMERICA'S SCREEN IDOL

H. B. WARNER

IN A MOTION PICTURE ADAPTATION

of

"GOD'S MAN"

of Gripping Drama 7 REELS 7 and Original Plot.

A REMARKABLE STORY OF NEW YORK'S BROADWAY AND ELITE UNDERWORLD

From the book by

GEORGE BRONSON HOWARD

Time and Prices as usual

Tomorrow

Monday, January 19th @ 20th

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY

WILLIAM S. HART IN

"BETWEEN MEN"

By

GARDNER SULLIVAN and THOMAS H. INCE.

The Love Story of a Plainsman who beats the Bulls and Bears of Wall Street at their own Game.

The RED-BLOODED TALE of Virile Combats Told

In Five Great Acts

Booking at ROBINSON'S

Today Matinee at 3 p.m.

The Famous English Actor

AUBREY SMITH in

"The Witching Hour"

6 PARTS OF A GRIPPING DRAMA

Tonight at 9.15 p.m.

BRYANT WASHBURN

in his Five-part Extra Selected Star Photoplay

"ALL WRONG"

A Brilliant and Scintilating Farce Comedy of the Hilarious Type.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Hwahta,** Capt. Geo. H. Mayne will leave on **Sunday** night. For Freight or Passage, apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tachang Maru,** Captain G. Kawamura, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Monday, January 19,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung,** Captain Williams will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, January 19,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangyung,** Captain W. McIlwain will leave on **Monday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer **Luenho,** 2,868 Tons, Capt. Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Monday, January 19,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

PUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiyang,** Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the Watung Wharf on **Tuesday, Jan. 20,** at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Steamer **Tafoo Maru,** Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Tuesday, January 20,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi,** Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, January 20,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer **Suiwo,** Tons 2,671, Captain Smith, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Tuesday, January 20,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking,** Captain Legge, will leave on **Wednesday, Jan. 21,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Nanyang Maru,** Capt. K. Takesita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Wednesday, January 21,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer **Waishing,** Tons 1864, Captain Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Wednesday, Jan. 21,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Talee Maru,** Capt. H. Yamasaki, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, January 22.** For Freight and Passage, apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN BAISHA.** No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer **Kutwo,** Tons 2,664, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Thursday, January 22,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer **Tuckwo,** Tons 3,770, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Friday, January 23,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Telephone Central 241 Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tean,** Captain Wm. McDonald, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, January 18,** at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking,** Captain Roberts, will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, January 19,** at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel No. 401.**

NINGPO.—The Str. **Kiangteen,** Captain Ross, will leave on **Tuesday** afternoon. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

FOOCHOW. The Str. **Hsinming,** Captain H. Mackinnon, will leave on **Tuesday** morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to **C.M. S.N. Co.**

HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shantung,** Capt. Monkman, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, January 20,** at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY & SWATOW.—The Str. **Irene,** Captain C. E. Nulsen, will leave on **Tuesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M. S.N. Co.**

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning,** Captain W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, January 22,** at noon. For Freiht or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. **Keelung Maru,** Capt. Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **February 3,** at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Steamer **Canada Maru,** Captain S. Nemoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **February 11.** For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4. The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via Nagasaki, Inland Sea, Kobe, Yokohama & Honolulu.—The Steamer **Shinyo Maru,** 22,000 tons, Captain H. Nagano, will be despatched on **Sunday, January 18.** Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 2 p.m. For passage apply to **TOYO KISEN KAISHA,** T. N. Alexander, Manager.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The O.S.K. Str. **Manila Maru,** Capt. T. Kobayashi, will be despatched on **January 23.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. **Mexico Maru,** Captain K. Komiya, will be despatched on **January 28.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

EUROPE via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, London, Antwerp and Rotterdam.—The Str. **Atlas Maru,** Captain ——— will be despatched from Shanghai on or about **Feb. 11.** For Freight apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON, Via Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.—The Str. **Andes Maru,** Captain T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from Shanghai on or about the middle of **FEB.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HAMBURG & LONDON, via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.—The Steamer **Amur Maru,** Captain H. Hamada, will be despatched from the Shanghai Wharf about **MARCH, 1920.** For Freight, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSON KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

Vessels Loading For Northern Ports Will Be On Page 23

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, W UHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.
S.S. "TATUNG" .....sails midnight January 19th
S.S. "LUENYI" .....sails midnight January 20th
S.S. "CHUNGKING" .....sails midnight January 21st
Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).
Tientsin Service Temporarily Suspended.
(Sailings to Weihaiwei and Chefoo about every 10 days).

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "SHANTUNG" .....direct January 20th daylight.
S.S. "SUNNING" .....January 22nd daylight.

Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.

FOR TSINGTAO.
S.S. "ICHANG" .....January 24th daylight.

FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" sails at 4.30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
French Bund.

Tel. Nos:
Passengers: Central No. 401.
Freight: Central No. 77.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
(Subject to Alteration)

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*ATLAS MARU	15,000			End of Jan.
This steamer will not call at Marseilles and Hamburg.				
*ANDES MARU	15,000	T. Kamiashi,	Middle of Feb.	
This steamer will not call at Marseilles.				
*AMUR MARU	15,000	I. Hamada,		Mar.

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

MANILA MARU	20,000	T. Kobayashi,	Jan. 22	Jan. 23

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtau and Dairen).

KEELUNG MARU	3,000	Y. Fukami,	Jan. 22	Jan. 24
KOHOKU MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki,	Feb. 2	Feb. 4

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

KEELUNG MARU	3,000	Y. Fukami,	Feb. 1	Feb. 3

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, New Orleans, South Africa, Austria, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai, Tel. Nos. C. 4233, 4234 and 4235.

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

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FOR SEATTLE
S.S. "EDMORE" .....Sails JAN. 23
S.S. "ICONIUM" .....Sails About FEB. 18

FOR PORTLAND
S.S. "WAWALONA" .....Sails JAN. 22
S.S. "COAXET" .....Sails About FEB. 2

FOR NEW ORLEANS
S.S. "ASKAWAKE" .....Early March

Through Bills of Lading issued to all United States and Canadian Overland Points.
FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE
53 SZECHUEN ROAD.
JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT
FRED C. CHARMAN AGENT.
Telegraphic Address—ADMIRALINE
Telephone, Central 1471

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TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Colombia	Jan. 31	S.S. Venezuela	Feb. 7
S.S. Venezuela	Feb. 28	S.S. Ecuador	Mar. 6
S.S. Ecuador	Mar. 27	S.S. Colombia	Apr. 3

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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"West Conob" "West Vaca" "West Sequana"
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"West Selene" "West Neris"

EAST INDIA SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo		For San Francisco via Honolulu	
S.S. Colusa	Mar. 19	S.S. Santa Cruz	Feb. 6

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA
BALTIMORE SERVICE
Sailings from San Francisco via
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SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO

SHINYO MARU	January	18 1920
KOREA MARU	February	26 „
TENYO MARU	March	14 „

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

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North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings
Telephone No. 3229. Entrance 71 Szechuen Road.

STRUTHERS AND DIXON
INCORPORATED
Operating Far Eastern Service for account of United States Shipping Board.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
S.S. West Jena	Jan. 31	S.S. Hathaway	Feb. 8
S.S. Colorado Springs in port	Feb. 4	S.S. Colorado Springs	Mar. 5
FROM SEATTLE:		**FOR SEATTLE:**	
S.S. West Jena	Jan. 31	S.S. West Ivis	Feb. 7
S.S. West Ison	Feb. 10		

FLEET
"West Cactus," "West Cajoot," "West Helix," "West Henshaw," "West Ison," "West Segovia," "West Islip," "Western Glen," "Bakersfield," "Devolente," "Editor," "Stanley," "Vinita," "Brave Couer," "Hathaway," "Elkhorn," "West Ivis," "Irmo," "Deuel," "Colorado Springs," "Derbyline," "West Jena."

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L. EVERETT, Vice Pres. J. S. EMENS, Agent.

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Passengers and Freight
S.S. "NANKING" (15,000 TONS)
S.S. "NILE" (14,000 TONS) S.S. "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)
(SUBJECT TO CHANGE)
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "NANKING"	JAN.	20th
S.S. "CHINA"	FEB.	3rd
S.S. "NILE"	MARCH	5th

*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "CHINA"	JAN.	21st
S.S. "NILE"	FEB.	21st
S.S. "NANKING"	MAR.	13st

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
J. P. WILLIAMS, AGENT.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773 Cable Address: "CHIMAIL"

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(Companies incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON
via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT
S.S. "NAGOYA" 11th February, 1920.
S.S. "SOMALI" 5th February
FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO
S.S. "SANGOLA" about 27th January, 1920.
FOR CALCUTTA via JAPAN
S.S. "MULTRA" 22nd January, 1920.
FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG
S.S. "ST. ALBANS" about 1st February, 1920.

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.
For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to
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Fast Passenger Service, Regular Sailings for
Trieste and Adriatic Ports
taking cargo on through Bill of Lading to
Trieste and Venice

Next sailings:—
*S.S. "AFRICA" about 25th January
S.S. "PERSIA" about 15th February
*S.S. "PILSNA" about end of March
*Take passengers direct to Venice & Trieste

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AGENTS
Union Building Telephone, Central 1693

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.
NEW YORK & BOSTON
VIA PANAMA
S.S. "CAPE MAY" .....Late January
S.S. "SAGAPORACK" .....March 15
VIA SUEZ
S.S. "WESTERN CROSS" .....March 5
Operated for Account of U. S. Shipping Board

For rates and further particulars apply to
THE ADMIRAL LINE
53 Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1471
26779

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QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
To
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SAILINGS

To Vancouver		To Manila & Hongkong	
Montcalm	Jan. 21	Em. of Russia	Feb. 9
Emp. Asia	Jan. 24		
Emp. Japan	Jan. 29	*Via Manila	

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Frequent sailings to Liverpool and Glasgow. Fast luxurious Empress of France. Special suites and rooms with bath.

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Telephone Central 181	Telephone Central 182

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles and England:

	Tons	Capt.	
INABA MARU	12,500	T. Kusano,	Jan. 21
KAMO MARU	16,000	M. Nakamura,	Feb. 2

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE.

For Portsaid, London, Antwerp and Hamburg via ports:
For Portsaid, Marseilles, Liverpool via ports.

TOYAMA MARU	15,000 Tons	K. Tasukara, Capt.	Jan. 31

AMERICAN LINE

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington, Shanghai, Kobe and Osaka Line (Via Moji).

	Tons	Capt.	
KATORI MARU	19,000	E. Tozawa,	Jan. 21
SUWA MARU	21,000	R. Shimizu,	Feb. 8

NEW YORK LINE Via PANAMA.

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

	Tons	Capt.	
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	T. Terada,	Jan. 30
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Y. Yoshida,	Feb. 3

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

	Tons	Capt.	
OMI MARU	7,000	M. Yamamaki,	Jan. 21
KUMANO MARU	7,000	M. Yamasaki,	Jan. 24
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	K. Kobayashi,	Jan. 28
YAWATA MARU	7,000	G. Shinomiya,	Jan. 31

FOR JAPAN

	Tons	Capt.	
IYO MARU	12,500	S. Tashizawa,	Jan. 17
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	T. Sekine,	Jan. 26

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	
KASHIMA MARU	10,000	M. Machida,	Feb. 7

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	T. Triawa,	Feb. 24

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

NIKKO MARU	10,000	G. Yamazaki,	Jan. 21
AKI MARU	12,500	S. Shibata,	Feb. 18
TANGO MARU	14,000	M. Nishimura,	Mar. 24

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

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Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco

Standard Arrow	Dec. 16
Tenyo Maru	Dec. 21
West Ira	Dec. 25
Nile	Dec. 30
Ecuador	Jan. 5
Shabonee	Jan. 9
Acme	Jan. 14

For Tacoma

Mexico Maru	Dec. 23

For Seattle

Javary	Dec. 15
Fushimi Maru	Dec. 19
Endicott	Dec. 20
Elkton	Dec. 25
Eldridge	Jan. 4
Brave Couer	Jan. 4

For New York

Lowther Castle	Dec. 27
Arna	Dec. 27
Kinght Templar	Jan. 5
Tokushima Maru	Jan. 4

For Vancouver

Melville Dollar	Dec. 18
Empress of Russia	Dec. 30
Methven	Jan. 7
Harold Dollar	Jan. 7

For London etc.

Novara	Dec. 15
Mishima Maru	Dec. 15
Glenapp	Dec. 20
Idomenus	Dec. 20
Sado Maru	Dec. 22
Kalomo	Dec. 2
Durban Maru	Dec. 26
Trazos Montes	Dec. 29
Kashgar	Dec. 31
Kitano Maru	Jan. 5
Borneo Maru	Jan. 11

For Liverpool

Teucer	Dec. 13
Memnon	Dec. 14
Tydeus	Jan. 4
Penang Maru	Jan. 14

For Rotterdam

Hwahchie	Dec. 7
Sagoland	Jan. 9

For Genoa

Ceylon	Dec. 18
Benvorlich	Dec. 24
Hwahyih	Jan. 2
Brodliffe	Jan. 7

For Marseilles

Commandt Dorise	Dec. 18
Andre Lebon	Dec. 25
Heathside	Jan. 13

For Trieste

Nippon	Dec. 8
Shunko Maru	Dec. 13

For Copenhagen

Peru	Dec. 13

For Macassar

Panagis	Dec. 10

For Hull

Glengyle	Dec. 23

For Port said

Arabien	Jan. 1

For Bombay

Dilwara	Dec. 14
Dunera	Jan. 10

For Calcutta

Japan	Dec. 19
Gregory Apcar	Jan. 13

For Java ports

Tjimanoek	Dec. 30

Vessels Loading

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO.—The Str. Hsinkong, Captain A. B. Baines, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chenan, Capt. H. E. Laver, will leave from the Watung Wharf on Sunday, January 18, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passengers Tel. No. 401. C.M.S.N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for transportation by railway to TIENTSIN:—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the S.S. Patriot on January 21. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road. Tel Central 1114.

DAIREN & TSINGTAU.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain M. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on January 24, at —— For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

DAIREN via TSINGTAU.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on February 4, at —— For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

-:- Financial And Commercial News -:-

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 17, 1920.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 7/11=Tls. 2,5263
@ exch. 73.9=Mex. $3.4185
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 147¼=Tls. 67.91
@ exch. 73.9=Mex. $97.89
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate:
Opening ..... Tls. 73.625
Shanghai Gold Bars: 973 touch Tls. 165
Bar Silver ..998 touch=Tls. 111
Copper Cash .. per tael 185.500
Peking Bar ..... Tls. 166
Native Interest ..... Tls. 10

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 77d.
Bank Rate of Discount 6%
Market Rate of Discount:
3 m/s. ..... 5⅝ %
4 m/s. ..... 5⅝ %
6 m/s. ..... 5⅝ %
Ex., Paris on London Fr. 42.89
Ex., New York on London T.T. G. $3.71

Exchange Opening Quotations

London ..... T.T. 7/11
London ..... Demand 7/11¼
India ..... T.T. 339
Paris ..... T.T. 1700
Paris ..... Demand 1703
New York ..... T.T. 147
New York .... Demand 147¼
Hongkong ..... T.T. 60¼
Japan ..... T.T. 32⅜
Batavia ..... T.T. 388

Bank's Buying Rates

Nominal

London ....4 m/s. Cdts.	8/3⅛
London ....4 m/s. Docy.	8/3⅛
London ....6 m/s. Cdts.	8/4¼
London ....6 m/s. Docy.	8/4⅛
Paris ..... 4 m/s.	1820
New York 4 m/s. Docy.	157¾

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Demand Buying Rates
£10 @ exch. 8/1 Sh. Tls. 24.74
G.$50 @ exch. 151= Sh. Tls. 33.11
Fr. 250 @ exch. 1730= Sh. Tls. 14.45
1 Shanghai Tael=Mex. $1.36 at Banks selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 15,000 .....=Tls. 100
Roubles 100 .....=Mex. $0.90

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JANUARY

Hk. Tls. 2.31	@	7/9¼	£1
" 1	@	1593	Fr. 17.75
" 0.61	@	147¼	Gold $1
" 1	@	33⅝	Yen 3.31
" 1	@	15 Rupees	6.49
" 1	@	—	Roubles —
" 1	@	1.50	Mex. $1.50

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

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Who is carrying your death risk?

Is it your family,

or

A Life Assurance Office?

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TIENTSIN

Cable Address
ASTOR

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First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, January 17, 1920.

OFFICIAL
S.M.C. 6% debs. 1913 Tls. 77.00
S'hai Land 6% debs. 1909-1912-1914 Tls. 75.00
1914 Tls. 75.00
Telephones Tls. 68.00
UNOFFICIAL
S.M.C. 6% debs. 1905 Tls. 88.00
S.M.C. 7% debs. 1917 Tls. 94.00
Y'ppo (ord.) Tls. 37.00 Mar.
H. & S. Bank $455.00

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, January 17, 1920.

Japan Bond: 5%
Tls. 27.45 January
Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 66.70 January
Tls. 78.50 February
Tls. 83.90 March
Japan-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 52.00 January
Tls. 57.20 February
Tls. 60.70 March
Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill.
Tls. 32.50 January
Tls. 37.50 March
LOCAL YARN:
Water Moon 16/20's
Tls. 205.00 January
Tls. 209.00 February
Tls. 218.20 March
Tls. 216.00 April
Tls. 215.50 May
Tls. 215.80 June
Local Yarn For Standard
Tls. 194.00 March
Tls. 195.50 April
Tls. 196.30 May
Tls. 196.00 June
COTTON.
Tung Chow Cotton.
Tls. 32.50 March
Tls. 33.00 April
Tls. 33.50 May

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their report dated January 16:

Since last week business on the Exchange has been very quiet and the number of transactions so few that it is quite out of the question to comment on the tendency of the market. A few small lots of Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill shares have changed hands for cash and for forward, but Cottons generally remain neglected and rates have declined slightly. Ready money continues scarce and this fact coupled with the present attractive rate of exchange detracts interest from the share market. The demand for Rubber has fallen off.

Freight Market

There is very little news to report as the situation in our Outward Freight markets has not by any means improved since writing a month ago.

To United Kingdom and Continent.—The demand for space has ceased almost entirely on this berth, exporters being unable to negotiate fresh business owing to the continued rise in exchange, which seems firmer than ever.

To the United States via Pacific.—There is very little cargo offering in this direction and what little there is, is mostly going forward by the regular mail boats.

To New York via Panama and Suez.—There is very little cargo going forward from Shanghai and but for cargo from the Outports the vessels loading on this berth would receive but poor support:

Coastwise.—This market has been very quiet, consisting of a few fixtures with rice from Wuhu to the South and a few coal charters. In the South, Saigon and Bangkok have been quiet but a fair demand exists from Haiphong to Hongkong although this trade is chiefly in the hands of the regular liners.

As regards Tientsin, although the Port is not actually closed, the danger of meeting ice in the Gulf of Pechili has been sufficient to influence the withdrawal of the regular liners from that run.

TOBACCO SALES

Mr. George McBain, general agent of the Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited, has received the following telegraphic advice from the Deli Maatschappij, Amsterdam:

Sold 370 bales tobacco at Guilders 0.69 per ½ Kilo.

Exchange Market

Messrs. Maitland, Fearon and Brand write as follows in their exchange circular for week ending Wednesday, January 14:

Exchange.—Silver in London at 82⅛d. for cash and 79⅛d. for forward delivery shows an advance in price of 5¼d. and 3¾d. respectively since this day last week. On the 12th inst. the record prices of 82½d. cash and 79½d. forward were reached.

Local rates remain unchanged at 7/9 T.T. but this gives little indication as to the true state of the market. Transactions are recorded as high as 8-6½, at which rate considerable amounts have changed hands. Large drawings from outports are said to be the cause of the high rates ruling. Export paper for near delivery cannot be placed at anything under 8/8¼.

At the close a slightly easier tone is noticable, though a premium of 8d. over the official rates is still obtainable for cash.

The New York, London rate has fallen away from $3.80 to $3.73¾, while the London, Paris rate is slightly higher at 41.86.

Arrivals of silver during the week amount in value to about Tls. 6,600,000.

The local stock of sycee and Bar Silver at Tls. 22,609,000 is 42½ lakhs up, and the stock Mexican and Chinese Dollars at $10,740,000 is $90,000 up. The stock of U. S. silver dollars is $7,855,000 or an increase of $7,439,000 since last week.

Hongkong Market

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their report dated January 9:

Business continues dull due principally to the tightness of money in view of the approaching Chinese New Year.

It is reported that several Chinese Banks have been calling in their advances to some extent and this has rather accentuated the position.

Shanghai does not appear to have got back to normal yet after their heavy December settlement, but an undercurrent of strength is beginning to be detected in Cotton shares probably due to the fact that the Bombay Cotton Mills are in the throes of a strike of employes, which may indirectly benefit local mills.

We quote below the chief points of interest in quotations:

Hongkong Banks: are still wanted at $565, and in London the selling rate is said to be £140 with practically no shares offering.

Indo Chinas come through from London at £52 10s. with a small business done at $212½ for cash. Closing rate being $210.

Hongkong Docks continue to offer at $170, but no business reported.

Wharves have buyers forward but no business has been done in cash shares.

Sugars have again advanced to a buying rate of $212 for cash with $230 done for March.

Humphrey's Estates are in demand at $8.

Unions have come to business at $180 closing in demand at this rate.

Shells have had a heavy rise in London. The rate coming through today is £11 15s. A good deal of interest has been centered in Shells following on a public announcement in London of the Mexican Eagle Co's strike of three new wells producing a total of 200,000 barrels per day.

FRENCH MARKETS

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, January 16.—Market quotations:

Marseilles, January 16:

Green Peas: Japan	175
Potato Starch	170

Le Havre, January 15:

Cotton, First quality	586
Cotton, Second quality	586
Cotton, Third quality	579

Lyons, January 16:

Raw Silk:	
Cevennes	350
Italy	380
Syria	270
Japan	355
China	390
Canton	320

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$440 B.
Chartered	£80
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 390 B.
North China	$160
Union of Canton	Tls. 180
Yangtsze	$220
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 20 S.
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	188
Hongkong Fire	$320 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	210 B.
Indo-China Pref.	20 B.
"Shell"	220/— S.
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 40 B.
Shanghai Tug pre	Tls. 37
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 13
Oriental Cons.	25/—
Raub	$2 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$170 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 110 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 27 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 130
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 90 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 67½
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 63
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
S'hai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 16 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 550
E-wo Pref	Tls. 85
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 350
Oriental	Tls. 290
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 305
Kungyik	Tls. 52½
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 32
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 85
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$212 B.
Green Island	$6.80
Langkats	Tls. 14½ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 125
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	Tls. 12¼
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$88
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5¾ S.
Weeks	Tls. 11¼
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 6 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3¼
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 21
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.50 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1¼ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.40 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.50 B.
Chempodak	Tls. 6
Cheng	Tls. 1¼ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 0.40
Dominion	Tls. 5½
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 5¼ S.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 12 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 3
Kapala	Tls. 0.60
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 4½
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 9
Padang	Tls. 8½
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 2¾ B.
Permata	Tls. 2¼
Repah	Tls. 0.50 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.50 B.
Seekee	Tls. 0.80 B.
Semambu	Tls. 0.70 B.
Senawang	Tls. 8
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 8
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1½
Sungala	Tls. 1
Sungei Duri	Tls. 5½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3¼
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.50
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.60
Taiping	Tls. 1
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.50 B.
Tebong	Tls. 12 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2¼
Ziangbe	Tls. 3½
Miscellaneous	
C. I & E. Lumber	Tls. 350
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18
S'hai Elec. & Asb	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 62½ B
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 15 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 40
Shanghai Mercury	Tls 25
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 67 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 140 S.

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers

Telephone No. Central 393

Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Rd

Silk Market

In their report dated January 16, Messrs. William Little and Co. write as follows:

White Silk.—A small business has been done at some Tls. 30 advance which has further reduced stocks. Dealers now require still higher rates.

Tsatlee Filatures.—Kung Kee Mars 1, Tls. 750 Black Horse 1, 2, 3, Tls. 790 av. Gold Scale 1, 2, 3, Tls. 800 av.

Tsatlee New Style.—Gold Phoenix, Ex. 1, Tls. 805 av. Black Lion 1, 2, Tls. 830 av. M. H. Y. Blue Dragon and Feima, Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 870 av.

Tussah Filature 8 coc.—A small business is reported in medium grades at Tls. 520.

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45 KIANGSE ROAD SHANGHAI

AUCTION INDEX

MONDAY, 19th January at 4 p.m. — Important Postage stamp auction. This is one of the well known auctions arranged by Mr. Charles Piens, Hon. Counterfeit detecter of the Shanghai Philatelic Society, a guarantee of the rareness and excellence of the material offered.

MONDAY next 19th inst.—Superior Furniture and Sundries at Salesrooms 10 a.m.

FRIDAY, January 23rd.—A Nice Selection of Chinese Curios in Salesroom at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

MONDAY, March 29th.—Superior Household Furniture and Effects at 663 Great Western Road.

CODE BOOKS

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code Book (New Edition) $20.00
One set 40 cots. The World's Great Classics $60.00
Western Union Telegraphic Code. Universal Edition .$30.00
Western Union Telegraphic Code. Five Letter Edition.$40.00

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Consignees of cargo ex this steamer, which arrived June 25, 1919, are hereby notified that all oustanding claims must be presented on or before January 31st or they will not be recognised.

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19th January

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Agents.
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NEW 5% FRENCH GOVERMENT LOAN

Subscriptions to the above loan will be officially opened at Paris on 19th of February and closed in March 20th, 1920.

The BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE at Shanghai is now prepared to receive subscriptions.

The following particulars, relating to the new loan, have been telegraphed from Paris:

The interest derived from the above loan is free of income tax:

REDEMPTION: The loan is redeemable within 60 years by half-yearly drawings. Every 100 Francs Bond drawn will be redeemed at 150 Francs.

CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT:
(a) either in full on application at 100, or
(b) by instalments making altogether 101, as follows:

Francs 25.00 when subscribing,
„ 25.00 on 1st April, 1920.
„ 25.00 on 16th July, 1920.
„ 26.00 on 1st August, 1920.

Making 101 Francs.

INTEREST: at the rate of 5%, payable half-yearly, on 1st May and 1st November.

French Treasury Bonds and Bons de la Defense Nationale may be used for paying for the new loan bonds.

Special favorable exchange will be quoted.

For further particulars apply to
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.
27427

THE VALLEY OF THE SUNGARI

constitutes the most fertile region of Manchuria, the lands lying between Kirin and Changchun on the one hand, and those about Petuna, Harbin, Hulancheng and Pei-tuan-lin-tzu on the other, being regarded as the granary of Manchuria.

DENIS, MOUNIE & COMPANY
of Cognac
GOLD LEAF BRANDIES

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Phone 2021

In The United States Court for China

In re Estate of FREDERICK PETERSON GEORGE, Deceased.

Cause No. 913
Estate No. 319
ORDER.
Filed January 17, 1920
James P. Connolly Clerk.

SYLLABUS

Nuncupative Wills are permissible in this jurisdiction by none other than soldiers in service and mariners at sea.

LOBINGIER, J.:

The following instrument is offered for probate in this proceeding:

"Siangyang, Hupeh, China
January 6, 1920.

Last words of Frederick Peterson George pertaining to the disposal of his property.

The undersigned, Odd Eckfelt, was present at the death bed of Frederick Peterson George who died at 2:15 a.m. on October 25, 1919 in the Bethesda Union Hospital at Siangyang, Hupeh, China.

About two hours before the death of the said Frederick Peterson George, he, being fully conscious and of sound mind, made the following statement: 'All my books and other effects are to be sold and the proceeds given to the mission.'

No further or subsequent statement was made by the said Frederick Peterson George regarding his property.

In addition to the undersigned, Odd Eckfelt, the following persons were present at the time the above mentioned statement was made by the said Frederick Peterson George: Miss Ellen Ackerson of Siangyang, Hupeh, China, and Mr. Albert Anderson of Fancheng, Hupeh, China.

Signed: ODD ECKFELT, M.D.
Physician in charge
ELLEN ACKERSON."

Unwritten, or nuncupative, wills, like most features of our testamentary' law, are of Roman origin, and were restricted to soldiers in service (1) an instance of Rome's partiality for the military arm. Modern statutes (2) have added another class—"mariners at sea"—and such is the law of this jurisdiction. (3) But the privilege is confined to these scribed or written by the testator. (4).

The deceased was a missionary and did not belong to either of the two classes above mentioned. Whatever he might have said orally, therefore, as to the disposition of his property was wholly ineffective in law. The case affords but another instance of the unfortunate consequences of postponing the preparation of a will until it is too late to make one.

Let the application for probate be denied and the proceeding continue as one for administration only.

By The Court,
CHARLES S. LOBINGIER.
Judge.

(1) Justinian's Institutes, lib. II. tit. XI.
"The only person who, in Roman law, can make a valid will without any formality whatever is a soldier on active service (testamentum militis)." Shom, Roman Law (3d ed.) 548.
(2) Cyc. XL, 1134 note 60.
(3) Act of Congress of March 3, 1901, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 854, sec. 1634; Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, Ch. 786, sec. 14
(4) Act of Congress of March 3, 1901 31 U. S. Stats. at Large. Ch. 854, sec. 1626; Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S Stats. at Large, Sess. I, secs 138, 166.

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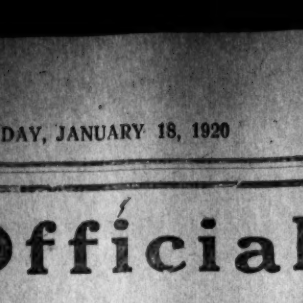

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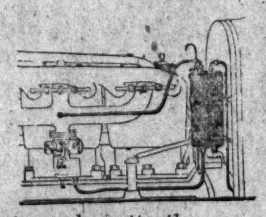

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NOTICE

As and from January the ninth, 1920, by notarial deed we have accorded procuration to:

MR. H. E. BODDÉ,
(signed), HOLLAND-CHINA TRADING COMPANY

Shanghai, January 9th, 1920.
27437

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LOMBIO COMPANY,
35, New St. Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
New stock has now arrived

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 19

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 21

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, position by young man, two years experience in general office work, cabling, filing, shipping, etc. A1 references. No objection to outport. Please apply to Box 306, THE CHINA PRESS.
27489 J. 21

A lady typist with some experience, wants position. Apply to Box 305, THE CHINA PRESS.
27487 J. 21

BRITISHER, total abstainer 11 years, present employed, requires change, motor transport or any outdoor occupation. Four years war service. Apply to Box 303, THE CHINA PRESS.
27485 J. 24

EXPERT stenographer, with several years local experience, can take position from February 1st. Apply to Box 307, THE CHINA PRESS.
27494

YOUNG LADY, with knowledge of foreign language, is open for engagement as typist. Knows filing, cabling and general office work. Apply to Miss. I., Range Road No. 126.
27488

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27478 J. 18

FIRM recommends trustworthy office boy who knows Shanghai streets and hongs thoroughly Apply to Box 294, THE CHINA PRES.
27465

COMPRADORESHIP wanted by an experienced Chinese with knowledge of import and export. Desires to join a firm; well acquainted with all dealers. Can give guarantee and references if required. Apply to Box 188, THE CHINA PRESS.
27445 J. 26.

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27460

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27475 J. 20

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27469 J. 23

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LADY teacher desires pupils for English, elocution and pen painting. Ladies invited to see samples of the latter. Apply to Box 266, THE CHINA PRESS.
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Connaught House
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Apply to
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27483 J. 20

TO LET, from January 17, room with bath, Central district, lift, phone. 103 Szechuen Road, 3rd floor.

TO LET, nicely furnished, front rooms facing south, with or without board. Apply 36 Quinsan Road.
27491 J. 18.

TO LET, with board, large furnished room and private bath. Conveniently located in western district. On tramlines 1, 2 and 12. Apply to Box 301, THE CHINA PRESS.
27480 J. 20

WESTERN DISTRICT: To let at 61 Carter Road, a very comfortably furnished suite, consisting large sitting-room, bedroom and bathroom attached. Vacant on January 21st. Good table, garden, good view, and trams passing.
27467 J. 18

TO LET, nicely furnished rooms, with bathrooms and verandahs attached, full board, hot and cold water, also telephone. Apply No. 49 Bubbling Well Road.
27470 J. 20

TO LET, furnished dining, drawing, bed, servants, and bathroom, with use of kitchen; or board, 7 Wayside Road.
27453 J. 20

Small comfortable furnished room with good bath, for gentleman. 18 Burkill Road.
27454 J. 18.

TO LET, in Bubbling Well Road, big front room, suitable for two bachelors or married couple. No children, also big attic room. Apply to Box 265, THE CHINA PRESS.
27384

TO LET, large furnished room with board, bathroom, convenient for two bachelors. 90 Carter Road.
27424 J.18

TO LET, for couple or two bachelors, a large, well-furnished room, with bathroom attached, in central district. Good cuisine. Apply to Box 286, THE CHINA PRESS.
27416 J.18

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TO LET FURNISHED, from 10th April, for 9 months, in the French Concession, six-roomed house. Two bathrooms with every modern sanitary convenience, large garden with tennis lawn, and garage. Suitable for married couple without children or two bachelors. Rent Tls. 250. Apply to Box No. 269, THE CHINA PRESS.
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TO LEASE, large comfortable house, ample servants' quarters, garage and stable, 20 Robinson Road (at Jessfield Road). Apply premises, or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
27228

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WANTED, a young lad, 16 or 17 years old, English or American born, for shipping department. Previous commercial experience not necessary. Apply by letter only, in own handwriting, to Grace China Co., 36 Kiangse Road.
27479 J. 20

WANTED, junior stenographer or typist. Call United States Trading Corporation, No. 12 Nanking Road.
27471

WANTED by large American importing firm, Chinese with practical mechanical engineering experience to act as salesman. Apply to Box 289, THE CHINA PRESS.
27458 J. 18.

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27409 J.18

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WOULD like to rent furnished house or apartment, preferably in French concession, for a few months or a year. Would not object to owner retaining one or two rooms. Apply to Box 275, THE CHINA PRESS.
27430 J. 21

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TO LET, two garages at Vancouver Lodge, 134 Sinza Road.
27412 J.18

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27465 J.20

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, apartment two or three rooms and bath, central. Apply to Box 292, THE CHINA PRESS.
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AMERICAN gentleman wishes small furnished room, with bath, in central district, with or without board. Apply to Box 296, THE CHINA PRESS.
27475 J. 20

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FOR SALE: One five-passenger Cadillac car. Nearly new. Can be seen by appointment. Apply to Box 310. THE CHINA PRESS.

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27490 J. 21

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27463 J. 18

How Science Knows There is Life On Other Worlds

The Microscope Reveals Little Fossils Imbedded in the Meteors from the Outermost Depths of Space Which Show Both Vegetable and Animal Life

By Dr. W. H. Ballou.

WHETHER the world upon which we live is the only one on which there is life—as we know life, or whether throughout space there spin other worlds on which dwell plants and living, mobile creatures, has long been a bitterly contested question.

It has been answered definitely and finally, Science now believes, in the affirmative.

Meteors falling to our earth's surface out of the illimitable interstellar depths have been subjected to the most exacting microscopic and chemical analysis. Under this they have revealed not only the mineralized forms of such lower animals as the crinoids—to which the star-fish and the sea-urchin belong—corals and sponges, but peat and coal as well. Furthermore, in some of these aerolites water has been found and in others oxygen!

These four things imbedded in the stony masses form a message compact, unequivocal and startling. They show that the world they have been torn from must have been much like our own. The crinoids, sponges and corals prove that it possessed an ocean; the peat and coal that it had vegetation; the water and oxygen that it possessed an atmosphere.

Where rolled that world of which the meteorite was a part? What ruled it—creatures comparable to man, lower forms, higher forms, or strange shapes produced by processes of evolution unknown to us here? And what happened to that world?

The first and second questions can be guessed at only. Anything might have become its dominant race. It might have been a planet of our own solar system, destroyed aeons ago—it might have been a world spinning about a sun incalculable distances away from us.

But to the third question there is a definite answer. Whatever world it was of which it was a part was destroyed in some vast cataclysm that sent its fragments hurtling through the void like those of an exploding shell!

But, it will be asked, could not these aerolites or meteors be parts of our own earth projected into space beyond the range of earth's gravitation in the frightful volcanic convulsions of the past?

Meteors are of two kinds—the stony or lithlites, and the metallic fragments which contain no trace of stony matter. The evidences of organic life are found only in the lithlites; the metallic meteors are composed entirely of iron, with now and then traces of cobalt, chromium, tin, sulphur, arsenic, phosphorus, aluminum, chlorine, nitrogen, hydrogen and carbon.

It is true that no element has ever been found in any meteor which is not also found in earth.

But this is offset in the cases of the metallic meteors by the fact that their crystallization is absolutely unlike any crystallization of any iron yet found within earth—a difference so striking that it is one of the things that enable scientists to tell at once whether the substance before them is or is not meteoric. It is further offset by the fact that about no volcano on earth are such masses of metal found. Volcanoes do not eject masses of iron and never did. This would seem to dispose of the metal meteors as earth exiles, returning home after long voyages in the infinite.

The same argument as to the volcanoes applies to the litholites. And volcanoes are the only guns we have ever had capable of shooting any objects outside the influence of earth's gravitational force.

But beside that the total mass of the meteors alone whose orbits, like the planets, are around our own sun, is inconceivably vast. Unless we are prepared to admit that our earth shot off at least a thousand times its own present bulk into space before it steadied down, we are up a stump. There are countless other swarms which do not revolve around our sun. There is, too, another law, involving celestial mechanics, the possibility of return to our own comparatively tiny sphere, and many other things which space forbids going into here.

It can be set down that Science, on sufficiently good grounds, has dismissed finally the theory of meteors being volcanic debris of our own world.

The conclusive evidence that the stony meteors were once parts of worlds like our own has been provided by scores of these litholites, but mainly by one that fell near Knyahinya, Hungary. It weighed 550 pounds and is now in the Vienna National Museum. It was subjected to minute analysis by Dr. Otto Hahn, an internationally distinguished geologist and physicist.

"The organic forms in this Knyahinya chondrite or meteor," writes Dr. Hahn in his report upon it, "are all simple, organic ones, such as sponges, corals, crinoids, etc., small in form but perfect in external and internal organic structure.

"Only the soft parts are lacking. All of the rest is preserved, even as it lived and moved in water. The crinoid stems show this most plainly, for these are notably curved, wound up, entangled, and though occasionally broken, one sees their weak resistance to their impinging neighbors. The half round lobe divides itself into layers, these into tubes, which branch, forming arms which a canal unites. Then it develops itself into a crown between the arms, and the point of their growth, and the simplest crinoid is there."

The next great investigator who verified the work of Hahn, making and publishing volumes of separate analyses of stone meteorites, was the German chemist-physicist, Cohen. He states in Meteoritenkunde:

"Hydrocarbons (organic matter in meteorites) are of several classes. There are compounds of carbon, hydrogen and sulphur; compounds of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, etc. Hydrocarbons especially characterize carbonaceous meteorites, and are obtained by a treatment with alcohol and ether. These are resinous or waxlike bodies which completely volatilize on application of heat.

"When heated in a closed tube, the resins first fuse, and are then decomposed, forming amorphous carbon and an oil having a bituminous or fatty odor.

"Such subjects are considered by Wohler to be similar to ozocerite, and by Shepard to be meteoric petroleum. Freidheim states that he extracted a substance from the meteorite of Nagaya, by means of ether, which had a bituminous odor and volatilized at 200 degrees heat. It resembled, was in fact, a product of distillation from brown coal. Roscoe got the same substance from the meteorite of Alais.

"Smith and Berthelot got hydrocarbonates of the second class. They obtained oxygen from the meteorites of Orgueil and Hessle. From Orgueil they got peat, humus or lignite in both composition and properties.

"When hydrocarbons are present in meteorites, it proves that they have not been subjected to any high degree of heat subsequent to the formation of life matter and that their heating during their fall to earth was only superficial.

"The trails of light sometimes enduring several minutes, observed in the wake of meteorites, indicate the presence of carbonaceous, or life matter in the bodies. The meteorite of the Hessle fall was accompanied by luminous effects and the precipitation of a brownish black powder, which contained 71 per cent of carbonaceous matter. Some stone meteorites fall without luminous trails, showing that their carbonaceous matter was not heated to burning. Others fall dead cold with no luminous phenomena whatever.

"Stone meteors have water as well as oxygen, in appreciable quantities, their substance being porous. When water is not found in them, there is always found rusted pores which show the former presence of the liquid in space. Their water supply ranges from 6 to 11 per cent. It was copious in the meteorites of Alais, Cold Bokkeveld, Nagaya, Orgueil, etc., and can readily be extracted by heating to 100 degrees."

Other investigators, the late Lord Kelvin, etc., have recognized mineralized impressions of bacteria, minute fungi and so on.

Meteorites do not fall on the earth vertically, directly out of space; they first rotate around us in gradually narrowing circles, and although not far from earth, may be years in reaching it because of their rotations. During these rotations, friction with our atmosphere gradually heats them. On their final whirls around us the organic matter within them at last gets on fire and is consumed in many, although not all of them, as chondrites are continually reaching us with their organic remains merely mineralized by heat. It is only stone meteorites that circulate in air with luminous, or fiery tails Finally, there is a loud explosion, which may be heard, according to actual measurements, up to 200 miles away. The chondrite then falls, sometimes burying itself in the soil. One of the largest stone meteorites, composed largely of organic remains crystallized, weighing 136 pounds, fell at Farmington, Kansas, in 1890. It was a blazing flyer and fell near a farmer under his wagon making repairs, with a frightful explosion. He arose in time to see the earth thrown to a height of 30 feet. The explosion was heard for a radius of 100 miles about, in which circle many people had seen the blazing trail. Great crowds were attracted. The stone was dug out of four feet of hard shaly earth, quite cool but broken into two sections of 44 and 93 pounds each.

Why, it will be asked, with all these stones in our path, and striking our atmosphere at the rate of, as the eminent American astronomer, Simon Newcomb, has demonstrated, 146,000,000,000 per year, are not many people killed by them? The answer is that only a very small percentage reach the surface of the earth. The balance burst into flame as a result of friction with our atmosphere and are dissipated into dust. There are records, however, of death by meteors. In the year 616 there was a fall of meteors in China which killed ten men; in 944, according to the chronicle of Froissart, one that ignited houses; that of March 7, 1618, which set fire to the Palais de Justice in Paris; in 1879 a man in Kansas City was killed by a meteor which shattered a tree under which he was.

It is a possibility that the earth in its wanderings may sometime encounter a gigantic swarm of these space wanderers which will destroy it. The pitted surface of the moon is considered by some astronomers to be due to such a bombardment.

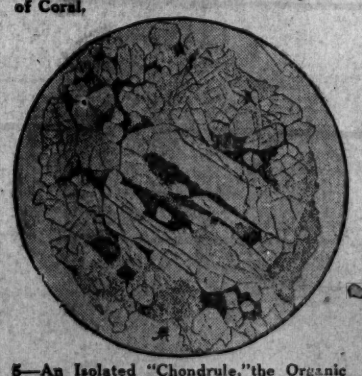
As yet no form of organic matter in which life still persists has been found in any of these meteors. But there is reason to believe that such forms of life have reached earth's surface still filled with vitality and that to them may be due the very beginnings of life itself on this planet. There is, also, reason to believe that comets, of which many are merely swarms of meteors, carry minute organic forms, among them disease germs, which they scatter upon us in their passing. Both these subjects will be dealt with in another [illegible]

1—A Photograph of a Chondrite, or Stone Meteor, Fallen to Earth Out of the Depths of Space, Carrying With It Evidence of Life on Other Worlds.

2—A Microscopic Section of the Meteor Called the Cullison Chondrite, Showing in Its Centre Mineralized Crinoids—a Deep-Sea Life Form.

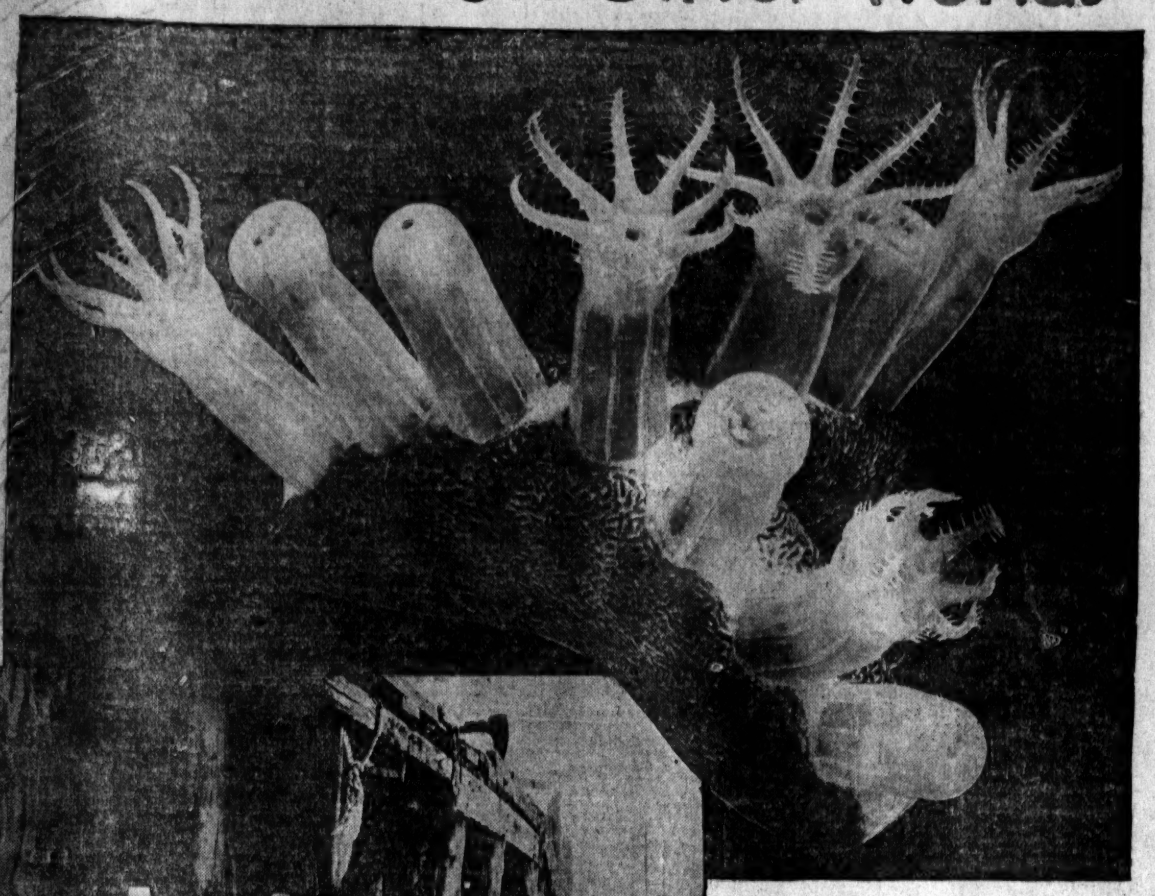
3—A Section of the Tennasilm Chondrite in Which Were Found Mineralized Sponges, One of Which Is Plainly Shown in the Lower Left-Hand Half of the Slice.

4—A Slice of the Pamallee Stone, a Chondrite in Which Was Found Fragments of Coral.

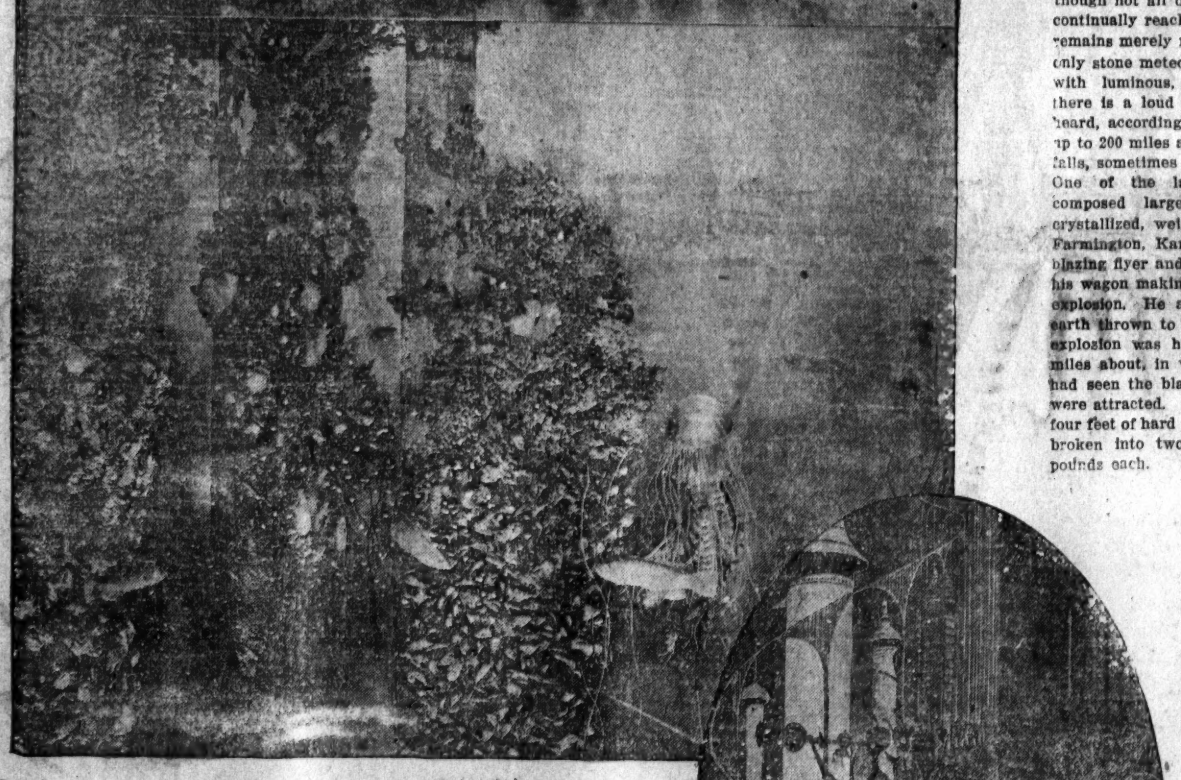


5—An Isolated "Chondrule," the Organic Part of a Stone Meteor, Which, Under Chemical Analysis, Revealed Itself as Coal

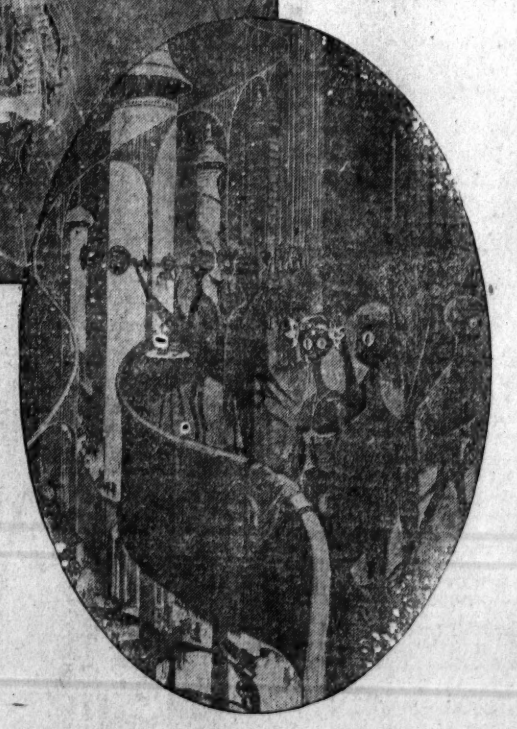
These Mineralized Substances Proved, in the Cases of 2, 3 and 4, That Whatever Destroyed Worlds the Stones Had Come from Had Possessed Oceans Much the Same as Ours. No. 5 Proved That Its Source Had Possessed Vegetable Life Similar to That Which in the Carboniferous Age of Earth Made Our Coal Beds.



A Northern Coral Animal of Earth of Which Almost Exact Duplicates in Mineralized, Fragmentary Form Have Been Found in Stone Meteors.



Existing Representations of First Forms of Life on Earth—Ascidians, Corals, Sponges, etc.—All of Which Have Been Found in Chondrites.
(From the "Group" at the American Museum of Natural History, New York.)



Evolution Need Not Proceed in Other Worlds Along the Same Lines It Did on Earth. This Is a French Artist's Conception of the Bird-Like Rulers of Mars. The Stone Meteors Could Not Have Come, However, from Any of the Planets of Our Own Solar System and Therefore Carry No Message Concerning the Life Upon Them.

A Trio of Dance Dresses by Lady Duff Gordon

A Gown of Simple Elegance.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon ("Lucile")

THE "woman who always looks well" is one who looks careful to the essentials of each kind of gown she selects. A walking suit must be simple and serviceable. An afternoon gown must be smart but not extreme. An evening gown must be becoming and beautiful. A dancing gown must make the wearer attractive, for she must not be a wallflower. But also it must permit freedom of movement.

A well-known stage beauty of New York was found weeping in the dressing room at a banquet. "Why weep?" asked a friend.

"Because I am the chairman of the dancing committee to-night and that horrid dressmaker has made my gown so tight that I can't dance." The dressmaker deserved the appellation. The gown was described to me as "charming if its wearer sat still all the evening." This no young and lovely and graceful woman will do at a dance.

The three gowns I have shown you to-day conform to the two needs of a dancing gown. They render the wearer attractive yet they afford the freedom of movement which is indispensable to a terpsichorean gown.

The large middle figure is composed of a sheer, short-waisted bodice of embroidered net with short sleeves. The skirt is of satin There is sufficient width about the ankles, but to assure the impossibility of tripping or ripping it is gathered loosely upon a large girdle a little above the normal belt line. This is a wise arrangement for dancing frocks. Being necessarily short of skirt their tendency is to abbreviate the height.

The lower right hand figure displays a gown of heavy silk with a wide skirt of trousered effect and full, gathered panniers. The bodice is of brocade arranged in slightly cuirass effect. The rolled girdle of serpentine outlines and proportions is a distinct novelty, suitable of course for a slender form. A further novelty of this costume is a band of fur that extends from the belt line as a festoon in front and seeming to be a continuation of the fur border on the sleeves.

The upper left hand figure displays a model that is a favorite of mine. It is a symbol of the simple elegance that is so fine a note in dressing. It relies for its impression of good dressing upon the richness of its fabric and the classic simplicity of its lines. The bodice is crossed at front and back as a surplice. The skirt is draped as a shawl might be wrapped around the limbs and the side being drawn up a little and gathered into fullness at the waist line.

A New "Lucile" Model Dress Showing the New Short Bodice. The Skirt Is of Satin.

A Charming Gown of Brocade and Heavy Silk. "Lucile" Model.

Midwinter Paris Fashions

Straight Lines Persist, Sleeves Are Still Short, Evening Gowns Incline To Modesty

New York, December 7.—The latest fashions in Paris—to which the eyes of persons interested in dress persist in turning in spite of what America now has to offer of its own—include many useful hints to the woman who has still to think of Winter clothes. In the first place, Paris fashions are apt to indicate what our fashions will be a season or two hence, and, in these days of the high cost of everything, if one must buy a frock now, it is only good sense to see that it is the sort of thing that is to be instead of what has been or is ceasing to be.

One important assertion from a Paris fashion authority is that the lines of the gowns that the Parisians have accepted for the Winter are straight instead of being puffed out in places. The further the season advances, she states, the more evident it becomes that the pannier silhouette is not so popular, at least in Paris, as it was expected it might be. For an astonishing number of seasons that have trailed into years the straight silhouette has been the thing in Paris, and it looks as though the French woman were determined to hang on to a mode which so well becomes her.

The Parisian, too, in her dressing is keeping clear of any extremes in fashion. She has always done this more or less, and she is still holding to the rule that her style once discovered must be clung to rather than changed merely for change's sake. The straight silhouette seems to suit the majority of them. They all love it and keep on wearing it. We in this country are taking up the style more and more as time goes on. Within its limitations there are many variations possible. An infinite variety of the gowns can be designed without depending upon the idea of straightness.

Sleeves in Paris are still short—very short, in fact—there being no disposition to halfway measures. If they are not very short, they are long and tight and reach over the hands, fitting snugly all the way down. Skirts, too, are as short as they were at the Fall openings, which means not almost knee length as they did in the Summer, but a good eleven or twelve inches from the ground to hem.

Coats are medium length and are trimmed sparingly with fur. Sometimes the fur is used to give a slightly exaggerated hip line as it finishes the lower edge of a coat. Then again it is employed only for a tiny collar fitting the neck snugly.

TRIMMING IN MODERATION

The trimmings on the Parisian mid-Winter frocks are gorgeous and beatiful, but rather sparingly used. Little strips of gilded trimming edge necks and sleeves in clever fashion, and sometimes these edges are repeated on pocket flaps or on the edges of long slit pockets. Fringe is almost extinct, but there are bits of it seen on the ends of flapping panels or to trim the abbreviated over-skirt of an otherwise tightly fitting gown. Embroidery is more fashionable than ever, though when the French do it they lean, especially just now, to rather inconspicuous strips rather than to large and heavy bandings.

Taffeta is fast growing in favor and every day from the couturiers come new models made of this material. This would seem to indicate the popularity of taffeta for Spring wear in our own country. Taffetas now are so soft and pliable, and they are guaranteed, too, to wear reasonably well, so that the purchase of them does not mean the taking of any very desperate chances.

One of the very latest of taffeta models is from Madeleine et Madeleine, a house which is the recent rage of Paris. The color is black, and the stripes across the front are little tucks run in by fine hand stitches. Then there is a pleated frill of the taffeta about the neck, tied with a ribbon woven in bright green and gold threads. The overskirt, low in front and high at back, is edged with a deep fringe of monkey fur. Notice the little sleeves, which this time are puffed, breaking away from the prevalent custom of fitting the arm tightly.

THE PARISIAN WAIST LINE

The basque that is shown on this frock is one of the new decrees of Paris. You will see that it does not reach as low a line as basques of the past few months have done. It drops just an inch or two below the normal waist line and fits rather snugly into the waist where it wrinkles slightly at the sides. All the Paris reports received in the last few weeks state that this is growing to be the waist line more and more accepted by Parisians themselves, which means that it is the thing and that, in all probability, it will be the approved waist line here also.

Another new French taffeta grown is made in shades of taupe, dark and light. The foundation skirt, a little bit fuller at the sides than it is at the back and front, is made of the darker shades and so are the little, tight, short sleeves. Then there is one of those basque waists that have just been described. This is made of the lighter shade, as are also the straight panels which fall over the skirt at back and front. There is an embroidered medallion on the front of the bodice at the waistline and one on each of the lower ends of the panels, this being done in threads of the darker shade of taupe with some gold threads intermingled.

Pleated taffetas and satins and serges continue to be created and worn to a large extent in Paris. There are pleated skirts with plain basques, and there are whole pleated dresses in taffeta with only a fold of the dress material at the neck to finish the thing off. There are pleated frills that in tiers make up a whole skirt, and frills of this character are used to finish off the low and pointed neckline. The frills in a case of this sort extend to the waist line, where they gradually disappear into nothingness, and their ends are tucked under a narrow belt.

MODEST EVENING DRESSES

Evening dresses in Paris are, according to reports, taming their ways very materially. Recently at a huge reception where all of the smart people in Paris were gathered the evening gowns were of the simplest and most unradical type. In spite of all that has been heard of the low back or nothing at all in the back mode, the necks were only moderately low. The skirts were only moderately short.

Sashes of all sorts and descriptions are important parts of the later season evening gowns. They are used by the French literally to make a gown, for on the lines of the sash, the color and the manner of arrangement depends the effect of the finished creation. On a black charmeuse evening gown, interestingly draped to follow the line of the figure, a wide sash made of cloth of gold is wound about the low waist line, tied in a huge knot at the left side back and its ends lined with golden chiffon and tipped by weighty golden tassels hanging almost to the hem of the garment. Indeed, one end hangs below the hem.

CHARMING FRENCH HATS

French hats for the mid-season are as plain as ever and so charming that it is hard to tell just why. For one reason they manage to fit the wearer most astonishingly. They are shaped as an adjunct to her features and as an accent to the other parts of her attire. The little draped turbans that turn away from the face and slouch over the ears are the popular favorites.

One of the draped velvet hats peculiarly French in the way it carries out the lines of the face is in dark blue and has for its trimming two bunches of a few coque-feathers each, and they stream out over each ear in the most unstudied and careless fashion. Draped Oriental turbans made of the most gorgeous of old and new brocades are much in demand. Sometimes they have things hanging over one side, following the line of the neck, and sometimes they are entirely plain. But they are done in the most interesting tones and colors, never garish, but always carrying out exquisitely the general character of the costumes with which they are worn.

The larger hats have a decided tendency to droop at either side, and they are made of all the novel materials. Perhaps the most popular just at the moment are those of Chantilly lace shirred over the brim and puffed into transparent crowns. The trimming on these hats is nothing to speak of —just a touch of color in the shape of a bit of brightly woven ribbon or a bunch of ravishing little silk and ribbon flowers. Gold and silver are the touches that tell, and they are used sparingly but artistically by the French.

In France perhaps lingerie plays a more important part in the wardrobe than it does anywhere else in the world. The fashion reports always include what is being done in the way of exquisite undergarments. Just now they are concentrating on all sorts of "woollis," for their weather is chilling to the last degree and coal in Paris is usually among the missing. Making the best of a bad bargain, they are producing, it seems, the most alluring of knitted underwear and night clothes. They do them in interesting colors and in fine, delicate wools. With a possible coal famine in view, we may take note of these Parisian precautions.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

A FANCY DRESS FRIENDSHIP.

"I WISH," said Helen, as she gave her hair a final pat, "that I could get hold of a really decent costume for tomorrow night. This Jazz affair is getting dreadfully tired. And every other girl in the room is wearing its twin sister."

A pretty rose-and-grey Pierette who was adjusting her right shoe nodded reflectively.

"M'm" she said, "But it is no good worrying. It's a bore not being a plutocrat . . . I say Helen . . . just look there!"

The two girls gazed fascinated at a woman who had just slipped off her cloak. She wore a delicious eighteenth century costume of mauve satin over a sprigged petticoat. A white powdered wig set off her softly glowing face and a patch was perched naughtily in one dimple.

"Isn't she exquisite?" whispered Helen. "I think those old-fashioned things are enchanting . . . and original these days! Come along, Mabel . . . they're waiting for us."

. . . . . .

It was a very depressed Helen who changed her shoes in the dressing-room after the dance. Her costume was rumpled and torn, and a large stain was visible on the front.

"I *can't* go to the 'Excelsior' in this tomorrow night" she confided to Mabel. "I'll have to tell Guy I've got a headache or something."

"Poor old girl" sympathised her friend. "I've only this one fancy dress and I haven't a sou in the wide. Oh, I say, I was introduced to that lovely creature . . . she's a Mrs. Beauchamp. She's asked me to have tea at her flat tomorrow . . . here she is . . . I'll introduce you too."

. . . . . .

The following afternoon Helen and Mabel were having tea with Mrs. Beauchamp. It was a charming room, and though the weather was warm, a small wood fire burned clearly in the grate.

Mrs. Beauchamp's appearance by daylight had given both girls something of a shock. Her frock was pretty, her complexion beautiful, but the lovely wig of the previous night had given place to her own hair, which was lank, dull and straight. Though she seemed young there was already more than one grey streak in her locks. She looked almost plain.

"I'm glad you liked my frock," she smiled, in answer to a remark of Mabel's . . . "But it always depresses me so. I do wish I lived in the eighteenth century, or that wigs were the fashion now-a-days. I *can't* camouflage my horrid hair anyway by daylight! Have another cake, Helen, they're *real* cream! Forgive my being frightfully rude, but could you tell me where you get your hair waved? Or is it natural? Because I was admiring it all the time at the dance."

Helen laughed.

"Can't afford to patronise hairdressers," she answered, "and it isn't natural. No, I just use *silmerine*." She finished as if that explained everything. Mrs. Beauchamp knitted her brows.

"Silmerine?" she inquired, "I'm afraid I'm very ignorant. What is it? Where do you get it? What do you do with it?"

"One at a time," laughed Helen. "It is a rather nice smelling colourless liquid. You can get it from any chemist's. You just damp your hair with it, put in slides where you want the wave . . . and, voila, ze curls . . . "

"But that's too wonderful," exclaimed Mrs. Beauchamp. "Do you have to use it every day?"

"Oh, no . . . the effects last for some days. And the queer thing is that the more you use silmerine the less often you require it. It seems to coax the hair into natural waves that stay in of their own accord."

"If my hair weren't so odiously thin and streaky," said Mrs. Beauchamp, "I would rush out this minute and buy a bottle before I have another sandwich. But my grey locks would look too ridiculous in waves. Shall I buy a bottle of peroxide or Condy's fluid and turn my few remaining hairs a bright gold or red?"

"Mrs. Beauchamp," put in Helen, "I'm going to reveal a horrid secret. A little while ago I found some grey hairs on my own head. Mabel's fair; she won't go grey so soon. So I got a packet of *tammalite* and dissolved it in bay rum, and put it on the faded parts with a clean little brush. It was wonderful the way that it gradually brought back the color to my hair."

"How lovely," exclaimed their hostess. "Yes, I really must try that. Tammalite, you said, didn't you? By the way, a lot of people I know are using *boranium* as a hair tonic, but so far I haven't tried it. Do either of you know if it's any good?"

"Any good?" chorussed the two girls . . . "Why, it's the only thing . . . "

"I mix it with bay rum——"

"You can use eau-de-cologne, I believe——"

"Its the most priceless stuff——"

"My hair's grown heaps thicker since I used it."

"Good gracious," interposed Mrs Beauchamp . . . "I suppose I shall have to use it too. I'll put it down with the tammalite. What do you shampoo with?" she asked, "you've both got such glorious hair."

This time Mabel answered . . . "Oh, the usual . . . *Stallax*, you know."

"Stallax?" I don't seem to know it. Is it some special preparation?"

"I don't think so," replied Mabel. "It is quite ordinary stuff, I believe. You can buy it in ¼-lb. tins from most chemists. But it makes the most lovely shampoo; it lathers gorgeously in any water and your hair dries quickly after it and looks so soft and bright. My own hair always gets so dry and brittle after a shampoo of any kind that I always massage my scalp with olive oil before washing it."

"That's awfully nice to know," said Mrs. Beauchamp . . . "really, I'm most intensely grateful to you two girls. I've been envying your hair."

"And we've been envying your complexion," said Helen . . . "I do wish I had nice pink cheeks like yours, and I don't like the idea of rouge."

"*Powdered colliandum*," said Mrs. Beauchamp, in a dramatic whisper . . . "just a trifle . . . harmless . . . indetectable . . . any chemists . . . used it for years. By the way, Helen, didn't you say something about wanting a fancy dress for the 'Excelsior' dance tonight? You wouldn't care to borrow my rig-out, I suppose? It's just your size, and I know it would suit you."

"Mrs. Beauchamp," said Helen, "you're one of the best."

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Every "Hike," every motor trip you take, your skin pays for. The cold dries it. The wind robs it of all natural oil. The dust flies into the pores and coarsens them. Then, the next day your complexion is florid, harsh, rough —altogether unlovely!

You can protect your poor skin from this punishment. Before going out, rub a little Pond's Vanishing Cream into your face, neck and hands. At once it disappears. It can never come out again in a wretched shine, for it is absolutely greaseless. Now the wind and cold cannot dry or chap your skin; the dust cannot work into the pores. Do this every time you go out. Your skin will stay soft, smooth, lovely all winter.

HOW TO CLEANSE THE PORES AND KEEP THE SKIN CLEAR

For *cleansing*, your skin needs an entirely different cream—a cream with an oil base. Before going to bed or whenever your face has been especially exposed to dust, rub some Pond's *Cold* Cream into the pores of your skin and wipe it off—now much dirt comes out. You will get a new idea of how important this cold-cream cleansing is. The formula for Ponds Cold Cream was especially worked out to supply just the amount of oil required to give it the highest possible cleansing power.

HOW TO FRESHEN THE COMPLEXION AND MAKE THE POWDER STAY ON

There are times when you would give all you own to look your very best. Whenever you like, it *can* be done! Before you powder, take a little bit of Pond's Vanishing Cream on your finger tips. Smooth it lightly over your face. At once the cool, fragrant cream disappears. You can feel the tenseness around eyes and mouth relax. Your skin is smoother, fresher. Now powder your face as usual. *The powder will stay on two or three times as long.* Do this always before powdering. It makes the powder look more natural. It gives your skin a new transparent loveliness, an exquisite softness that makes you look your very best. And it will never embarrass you by coming out in a wretched shine!

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Health, Beauty And The Home

A Lesson from Norway

By Mrs. Christine Frederick,
The Distinguished Authority on Household Efficiency.

JUST the other day there came to my desk a letter from one of my readers of this page. It was a delightful letter to receive, and in it this friend had taken the pains to contrast some of the customs of her Scandinavian country and our own.

After reading her letter I felt more than eager about what we can learn from "those foreigners"—foreigners who, however, are among our most true and thrifty Americans. Each nation has customs and habits of eating, which may well be adopted here, and indeed many of them are.

This housekeeper spoke particularly of the many kinds of fruit juices which were made from gooseberries, raspberries, etc., which we neglect to use, as well as grape juice, made so commonly by us. Naturally the difference in climate makes for different products. But it is true that many sections of our own country could grow berries and small fruits. In England and Scotland, gooseberries are as large as small plums, and are used raw as a fresh fruit, such is the sweetness and quality of them.

I have often spoken in favor of planting more small berry fruits. It is absurd to have to pay 20 cents for a half-pint basket of red raspberries when they can be made to grow so prolifically. In my own garden at the present writing we are having large, fine red raspberries of an everbearing variety. Blackberries and black currants, white and yellow currants should all be grown in every back yard. One row of berry bushes across a fifty-foot lot would, if cultivated, yield plenty for an average family.

Another berry mentioned by this writer was the "lingon," or small cranberry or whortleberry. This reminds me that our own native cranberry should be more widely used, and its use not restricted to service with game. Why do we not use more unstrained cranberry sauce? By adding a pinch of soda to the berries while cooking much of the acid is neutralized and less sugar required. Let them be cooked as "sauce," leaving the berries whole, to be eaten as a dessert with cake or cookies. Their tonic acid qualities are needed in the Winter diet.

My correspondent also mentions a "Jerusalem artichoke" and advocates its use as soup thickening. I know that I have spoken of this food, possibly not in these pages, but in other writings of mine. This artichoke, so miscalled (as it is in no way related to the typical artichoke), is a tuber and member of the potato family. It looks like a small gray potato which has grown bumps or protruberances in five or more directions. While consisting mostly of starch, its flavor is more delicate and its consistency is waxy. I myself use it boiled, then cut in dice and covered with cream sauce; or eaten cold peeled, as a salad with a French dressing, it is delightful in Winter.

The reason why this housekeeper of foreign extraction wrote me, she says, was because she was attracted by my recent article on good soups. She did not know that I lived in Europe for eight years, and that any one doing so comes to know what is "real soup." Of course it takes pains to make, and I think that is possibly why most American housekeepers do not make soup well—we are too hurried, too nervous, too anxious to get the work over with soon.

One cannot make good soup with only the bones left from a roast; there must be fresh bones, and plenty of them, including a knuckle, the marrow and the shin, well cracked, and allowed to simmer slowly after first putting in cold water. After making this stock it should stand, have the fat removed, and the vegetables and thickening added later. Soup and bread—these two are a "complete meal" in themselves, and the art of soup-making one that the thrifty American housekeeper should know well.

My correspondent also gives me many interesting details about the right kind of rice pudding. But I am sure it is something that cannot be learned from words—it is all in the manner of doing it. And also, just why I cannot tell, our families here do not like a pudding to take the place of potatoes. You know that during the war we all tried to use rice as a cereal, and rice as an accessory to meats and gravies, and so few of us liked it! There is so much in habit, and it is difficult to learn to eat new foods or old foods cooked or served in new ways.

As I have often urged, let us at least make our children cosmopolitan eaters, if it is too late for us to learn. If I told my readers that beefsteak with sour cream on it was delicious, how many would believe me? Yet that dish is enjoyed every day by the typical well-to-do Russian family. And the Russian "borsch" soup made of beets sliced, and meat balls added, is fit for the deities who preside at feasts; yet I never eat it in this country, unless in a Jewish home, where I like to go, and where I get this soup and other foreign dishes prepared to perfection.

"Begin with a soft stroke at the roots and sweep with a long stroke to the end of the hair."
Photograph Posed by MISS ARLINE CHASE at CAMPBELL STUDIO

My own home has often been censured as to our eating habits, especially by my servants and helpers! We have baked lentils at least once a week, and spaghetti, and lima bean soufflé and protose or peanut meat, and so on. We like these things and thrive on them—but how they long for pot-roast and gravy!

And so, no matter what my dear correspondent writes, I know that to change eating habits is one of the most difficult things in the world. I am trying to do it all the time. I am in favor of almost all the "foreign" dishes, and as I have said in these pages, I think the American cooks are the poorest in the world. We have brought up the "steak-and-chop husband" to his shame, and made it a cause of the high cost of everything.

But, in order to show that this is the land of the free, even in foods and eating customs, I am going to ask my readers to send in to me each week some tried foreign recipe which they may have made in their own countries, or which have been handed down in their families. I do not wish any recipe copied from any cook book—I particularly wish the method of making it a success; and while economy will not entirely govern my choice, yet I shall prefer foreign dishes which are economical as well as tasty and adapted more to this approaching Winter season, so that all our friends can use and share them.

The only way in which the science of housekeeping or of cooking can be advanced is by an interchange of information. What each woman has learned in the home let her pass on to others. In these days of high living costs every new and workable way of preparing food economically and yet tastily will help us all.

Address all letters and recipes to me in care of this newspaper.

Brushing the Hair

By Lina Cavalieri
The Most Famous Living Beauty.

VERY few women know how to brush their hair properly. Some, thinking it doesn't matter how it is done, begin the task as violently as though they were commencing to rake a potato patch. The scalp should be stirred up and made to perform its function of nourishing the hair. But the roots of the hair are among the most delicate organs in the body and should be treated with extreme consideration.

Only a small strand of hair should be combed at a time. And the hair should be held gently in the fingers of the other hand, close to the roots, while the comb is being wielded. Comb slowly with a long stroke, to the very end of the hair. After the snarls are all removed then brush, beginning with a soft stroke at the roots and sweeping with a long, firm stroke to the end of the hair.

If the hair is combed and brushed in too long strands it will have a heavy, ropy appearance after its brushing, whereas the ideal condition is that every hair should stand out separately from its fellows as a distinct individual. This gives the hair a peculiarly soft effect that takes off from the harsh outline of the features.

Be sure to brush the hair every night before retiring. Do not omit this brushing, for there is no other way to remove the accumulated dust of the day. You would not go to bed without washing your face, so you should be just as particular about your hair.

Two or three nights of this sort of neglect will soon reveal itself in falling hair. No matter how tired you are or how late it is, do not forego the brushing. You will find that it will also help to soothe your nerves, while preserving the beauty of your hair.

Hairdressers tell me that, as a rule, the American woman has beautiful hair, for it is usually thick and often curly, but when it curls or waves naturally it is inclined to be short. The French woman's hair has the same fault. English women, on the other hand, have beautifully long hair, but my authorities tell me they are more predisposed to baldness than either American or French women.

In London they wake the sleeping scalp with a brush made of whalebones. The whalebones are split and polished and set three or four inches deep into a firm but light back. This is an excellent disturber of dandruff, but should be used sparingly on a tender scalp.

In Paris I found hairbrushes with graduated bristles, so made that the bristles of the outer edges of the brush are one-half as long as those in the centre. These are called massage brushes, for the pressure upon the brush pushes the centre of the brush deeply into the scalp, while the outer edges stroke the hair.

The comb that is half tooth, half hair is a new device for convenience in combing the hair that gives those who use it a better leverage.

A home remedy for falling hair much in use among those who look carefully after their hair's health is a mixture of one chopped onion and one chopped carrot.

This, rubbed well into the scalp every day for a fortnight or more, the country people tell me, quickly renews the hair that is falling out or in a seedy condition. They call the treatment "getting a new head of hair." Of course it would be impossible to apply this remedy while one is attending to any social duties, so I should say that the best time to try it is while you are on a vacation trip in the country.

Tested Carrot Recipes

By Mary Lee Swann,
The Well-Known Writer and Lecturer on Cooking.

Carrots, New York Style.

WASH and scrape 6 carrots. Cut in pieces lengthwise and boil until tender. Drain and put in saucepan with 2 tablespoons butter, ½ tablespoon sugar, ½ teaspoon salt, dash of paprika, 1 tablespoon finely chopped parsley and 1 tablespoon lemon juice. Reheat and serve.

Carrot Balls.

WASH and scrape carefully. Cut in balls with a French vegetable cutter. Cook in boiling salted water until tender, drain and reheat in a very little melted butter and dust with salt and pepper. Carrots cut in balls or other shapes may be boiled and served in a maitre d'hotel butter, brown, white or curry sauce or in salad, either alone or in combination with other vegetables.

Carrot Timbales.

WASH and scrape carrots. Cut off the brightest colored portion of the carrots in thin slices lengthwise and pack into a quart measure. Melt 2 tablespoons butter and in it cook the carrots for 10 minutes, stirring constantly. Then cover with boiling water and cook until tender. Press through potato ricer. Add 2 whole eggs and 1 or 2 yolks, salt and pepper to taste and beat vigorously. Butter small timbale moulds and garnish if desired with green peas, green pepper strips or fancy shapes cut from hard-boiled egg. Fill moulds two-thirds full, set in pan of hot water, cover with buttered paper and bake 20 minutes in a moderate oven.

Sugared Carrots.

WASH and scrape carrots. Boil or steam and cut in quarters or eighths. Place in baking dish or saucepan, dot with a little butter, about enough to coat each piece, sprinkle with sugar and a suspicion of mace. Cook slowly until well seasoned and coated with the sugar.

Sweet Pickled Carrots.

WASH and scrape 1 dozen medium sized carrots. Boil in slightly salted water until they can be pierced with a fork. Drain and rinse quickly with cold water. Mix 1 quart mild cider vinegar with 2 pounds granulated sugar, 1 pound brown sugar, 2 teaspoons cloves, 1¾ teaspoons cinnamon and 1 teaspoon cassia. Bring syrup to boiling point, boil 5 or 10 minutes and add thinly sliced carrots. Cover and cook slowly 30 or 40 minutes. Seal in sterilized jars.

Creamed Carrots.

WASH and scrape carrots. Cook them in boiling salted water until tender. Then cut them into cubes or dice. Melt 2 tablespoons butter, add 2 tablespoons flour, blend well and add 1 cup milk. Stir constantly until smooth and thick. Season to taste with salt and paprika. Add diced carrots and reheat. An equal quantity of cooked green peas may be added to the carrots.

Appetizing Menus for the Week

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
Breakfast	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*
Chopped Dates in Hot Oatmeal, Toast, Coffee.	Apple Sauce, Eggs Beaten with Cereal, Fried Rice Balls, Baked Bacon, Coffee.	Prunes, Creamed Chipped Beef, Rolls, Coffee.	Pears, Cereal, Oatmeal Muffins, Coffee.	Baked Apples, Broiled Mackerel, Corn Bread, Sliced Tomatoes, Coffee.	Boiled Rice with Raisins, Scrambled Eggs, Coffee.	Grapefruit, Cereal, Rice Muffins, Coffee.
Luncheon	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Dinner*
Potato Soufflé with Green Peppers, Turnip Greens Salad, Cookies, Tea.	Cream of Turnip Soup, Gingerbread with Stewed Figs, Tea.	Baked Stuffed Potatoes with Cheese, Creamed Cabbage, Orange Jelly,	Cheese Cream Sauce on Toast, Endive Salad, Crisp Crackers, Tea.	Spinach Timbales with Spinach Puree, Muffins, Cocoa.	Creamed Guinea Hen with Green Peppers, Wheat Bread, Spiced Crabapples,	Roast Pork, Browned Potatoes, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Brussels Sprouts, Cranberry Pie, Coffee.
Dinner	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Supper*
Emergency Soup, Braised Leg of Mutton, Boiled Rice, Currant Jelly, Lettuce and Banana Salad, Coffee.	Minced Mutton with Tomato Sauce, Browned Carrots, Cabbage Salad, Apple Cake,	Casserole of Calf's Liver and Heart, Roasted Potatoes, Lettuce, Banana and Pineapple Salad, Coffee.	Roast Guinea Hen, Corn Bread Stuffing, Baked Squash, Spinach, Pineapple Sponge, Foamy Sauce, Coffee.	Fruit Cocktail, Salt Codfish (New Orleans Style), Baked Potatoes, Small Steamed Puddings,	Emergency Soup, Smothered Rabbit, Glazed Onions, Canned Fruit, Sponge Cake, Coffee.	Mock Oysters, Tomato Sauce, Baked Apples in Casserole, Tea.

Carrots in Casserole.

WASH, scrape and dice carrots. Place 2½ cups carrot dice in cold salted water and let stand 10 or 15 minutes. Melt 3 tablespoons butter, add 2 finely chopped onions and the drained carrot cubes and fry 5 minutes. Add 2 tablespoons sifted flour, 1½ teaspoons salt, ⅛ teaspoon pepper, a dash of paprika, 1-10 teaspoon nutmeg and 1 clove and stir well. Then add 2 cups strained tomato, 1½ cups water and 1 cup minced ham. Reheat and pour into a greased casserole dish. Bake about 2 hours.

Carrots and Peas.

SCRAPE carrots thoroughly and boil until very tender. Then press through ricer and season to taste with salt, pepper and butter. Pack into a greased mould. Just as soon as the mixture will hold its shape turn out on serving dish and surround with creamed green peas.

Cream of Carrot Soup.

WASH, scrape and dice 2 cups carrots. Cook in 2 cups boiling water until tender. Press through sieve or potato ricer. Melt 2 tablespoons butter, add 2 tablespoons flour, blend well, add 1 teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon paprika, 1 cup milk and carrot liquid and pulp. Stir until smooth and creamy. A little freshly grated raw carrot may be sprinkled over the soup when it is ready to be served.

Carrot Conserve.

WASH and scrape carrots. Cut into small cubes and cook in slightly boiling water until tender and the water nearly evaporated. Measure carrots. To 4 cups carrot cubes add 2 1-3 cups sugar and juice and grated rind of 1 lemon. Add the reduced water in which the carrots were cooked. Cook until syrup is as thick as desired. Seal in sterilized jars.

Household Hints

To Stuff Pillows.

ODDS and ends of rags cut into small pieces make an excellent stuffing for sofa pillows.

Grated Peel.

GRATED lemon and orange peel makes a very good flavoring when you happen to have no cinnamon in your cupboard.

No Butter.

YOU will never miss butter from canned tomatoes if they are seasoned with salt, pepper, sugar and a little dried celery top rubbed fine.

Instead of Meat.

COTTAGE cheese is one of the best possible substitutes for meat, it having the same nourishing qualities and being much less expensive.

Meat and Potatoes.

A PLEASANT change from the usual boiled or mashed potatoes may be had by laying peeled potatoes around roasting beef or lamb and basting with the fat drippings. Let the potatoes cook until well browned—about one hour.

In the Sickroom.

A FEW drops of aromatic spirits of ammonia on the fan used in the sickroom will have a most refreshing effect on the patient.

Economy Ice Cream.

ICE CREAM made with a custard foundation is the most economical kind, as it requires only one-half the amount of cream.

Beauty's Question Box

I HAVE some small, ugly growths on my hand which somewhat resemble warts. How can I get rid of them?—A. N. C.

There are a number of different remedies that will remove these excrescences from the hands, but you might try first the daily application of colorless iodine. If the trouble is too deep-seated to respond to this treatment, then you can resort to a single drop of nitric acid daily or try touching them up with a stick of lunar caustic. Do not make the mistake of stopping the treatment until after the roots are all killed.

I WOULD be rather attractive save for my coarse, thick lips. Won't you kindly suggest some remedy that will make them thin?—MAE K.

Lips that are unpleasantly prominent in this way may be gradually reduced in size by applying the following astringent pomade every night before retiring:

Pulverized tannin .....1 gram
Alkanet chips .....1 gram
Cold cream.....1 ounce

MY cheeks are covered with white pimples which are so disfiguring that they make me feel ashamed. Can you help me? —E. C. S.

Wash your face thoroughly with a good tar soap. When you are ready for the treatment, soak the region with hot, wet cloths to soften the skin. Sterilize a fine needle and open each pimple in turn. After carefully and gently ejecting the contents use a little peroxide to cleanse each cavity and then apply an astringent like spirits of camphor to close up the hole. Should the trouble return at any time repeat the same treatment.

PLEASE tell me what I can do to reduce my bust.—KATHRYN.

Any severe reduction remedies are likely to be harmful, no matter how careful you may be. For this reason I thoroughly disapprove of anything for such a purpose, except the use of cold water applications or a daily massage with a simple astringent lotion like this:

Iodide of potassium.....2 ounces
Camphor water.....2 ounces
Alcohol .....2 ounces

WON'T you please tell me of some preparation that I can use for peeling the skin off my face?—A. L. B.

Peeling can be accomplished usually by means of some caustic paste or acid or by painting with iodine. These methods simply "kill" the superficial tissue. None of them can be recommended, because they are likely to cause wrinkles and often disagreeable burns, and scars are the result. There is a harmless way of peeling the skin which can be done by taking a tablespoonful of dry English mustard mixed with a teaspoonful of sweet almond oil and as much lemon juice as may be required. This can be put on night and morning and left on until the skin smarts. Then wash off with warm water. After several days the skin will peel and the defects disappear.

The Secret of Good Broiling

IT'S sad but it's true. Too little is known of the broiling oven. There is nothing more delightful than broiled steak or fish, and the process, once understood, is very simple. We are repeating the directions so that the gospel of good broiling may be spread to all corners of the country.

The broiling oven must be given a few minutes to heat after the burners are lighted, says a writer in Gas Logic. The grid should be greased thoroughly and the steak placed about an inch below the flame. Don't let the flame touch the meat or fat; also leave the oven door open every second during the broiling. Sear both sides of the steak, as this closes the pores of the meat so that the juices are retained.

In turning a steak place the fork in the fat rather than in the meat fibres, because puncturing the seared surface will let the juices escape. After the meat is seared place it further away from the flame. The position depends upon the size and thickness of the steak and upon whether the meat is wanted rare, medium or well done. No rule can be made for this. Your judgment must be used to decide the correct distance from the flame.

The condiments should not be put on until the steak is thoroughly broiled. Searing eliminates the necessity of using olive oil on the sides of the steak. A little lemon juice added to the melted butter gives steak an unusually delightful flavor.

In broiling fish, equal parts of lemon juice and olive oil make an excellent basting dressing. Go over the surfaces of the fish with a pastry brush, rubbing in the mixture well before starting to broil, and continuing to baste all through the broiling.

If both the fish and grid are greased thoroughly and care is taken, a fish steak can be turned successfully. If this seems too difficult, put the fish in a well-greased wire toaster. The long handles make turning it a simple matter.

What to Have for Breakfast

TO start the day right for your stomach and your pocketbook you ought to make your breakfast largely of fruit, cereal and milk. These three foods are nourishing, easily prepared and cheap.

Fruit prevents constipation and in other ways is of the greatest importance in keeping the body in good health. Use fresh fruit whenever possible. If you are fond of bananas, choose those whose ripeness is shown by their dark skin. The ones with greenish-yellow skins are hard to digest unless cooked.

When fresh fruit is too expensive or not obtainable at any price serve prunes, dried apples or dried apricots. These should be soaked in water over night and cooked long enough to make them thoroughly tender.

Dates or raisins also make an acceptable addition to the breakfast menu. They should be mixed with the cereal, and if added to it ten minutes before taking from the stove you will hardly need any additional sugar unless you have an abnormally sweet tooth.

For cereals cornmeal mush, oatmeal, rice and hominy grits are to be recommended both on the ground of healthfulness and economy.

Cornmeal mush and oatmeal are good only when well cooked. Many people use too little salt and don't cook them long enough.

To cook cornmeal mush for five people use 1½ cups cornmeal, 2 teaspoons salt (level), 5 or 6 cups water. Bring salted water to a boil. Stir in the cornmeal slowly. Don't let it lump. Cook it at least thirty minutes. It is better when cooked for three hours or overnight. Use a double boiler on the back of the stove or a fireless cooker.

For oatmeal use 2½ cups rolled oats, 2½ teaspoons salt and 5 or 6 cups of water. Bring the water to a boil. Stir the rolled oats slowly into the boiling water and cook for one hour or overnight.

Eat the cereal with milk, syrup, butter or butter substitutes. You don't need bread besides.

A large amount of cornmeal or oatmeal may be cooked at one time. The unused part placed in a greased bowl may be kept for a few days in a cool place. Do you know how good sliced and fried oatmeal is?

Instead of breakfast food you can use bread. Corn bread and milk is delicious.

No Room Abroad For Sightseers

(*New York World*)

Americans who contemplate visiting the battlefields in Europe next spring or summer will be well advised to secure their hotel accommodation well in advance or to postpone their journey until conditions are more favorable. Percy S. Bullen, Treasurer of the Association of Foreign Press Representatives in the United States, who has just returned to New York, says that London even now cannot find room for visitors, and that the state of affairs when the floodgates of tourist invasion are again open will be appalling unless the intending American visitors are forewarned and therefore forearmed.

It is estimated that some 2,000,000 persons—one for each man sent to Europe by the United States during the war—are making plans for a trans-Atlantic trip in the next two years. Their chief object is to see the historic spots where the American soldiers fought—the Argonne Forest, Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel—and to devote such a period to a visit to England as time and funds will permit.

Mr. Bullen has been all over the western front during the last few weeks and he predicts nothing but anger, irritation and despair as the lot of any visitors who trust to luck to secure hotel accommodations. Organisations of hotel keepers have been formed to cope with the invasion but they are powerless because there has been no building during the war and prices are still too high to permit of building on a big scale. In London and Paris some great hotels occupied by the War Departments during the war will shortly be released, but they will be quite insufficient to cope with a great emergency such as now seems to be threatened.

NO STEPS YET TAKEN

The difficulty of the situation will be realised when it is remembered that the usual flow of tourists to Europe has been completely suspended during the war and that only those among the wealthiest will have the first chance of securing hotel accommodation when the bars against tourist travel shall have been removed.

So far no steps whatsoever have been taken abroad to meet an unusual influx of visitors, Mr. Bullen was so impressed with the difficulty threatened in London that he prepared a memorandum on the subject, which he submitted at a recent meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute in London. In the discussion which ensued it was proposed that steps be taken for the formation in London of a national committee of reception. As a nucleus of the organisation it was proposed that representatives of the various Anglo-American societies should meet, with power to add to their number various representatives whose experience would be useful in solving the problem now presented. Such persons would include members of the American Chamber of Commerce in London and other Americans, besides leading Britishers.

PLAN SUGGESTED

The first essential step is to mobilise and list all available accommodation provided by hotels and boarding houses, and then enlist the assistance of every householder willing to place a room at the disposal of the Committee of Reception. If this plan matures London will keep in touch with New York on the question of accommodations, and people in the United States will be advised as to the best time to travel and the chances of securing accommodation at reasonable rates. At the time Mr. Bullen left Liverpool nothing actually had been done except to call attention to the problem and the dissatisfaction which will ensue if American visitors to England and France next year find themselves absolutely stranded, as is threatened.

Belgium is apparently well able to take care of visitors to the Belgian battlefields, mainly because Ypres, Dixmude and the much battered coast towns are all within easy range of Ostend, Bruges and Ghent. Of all the battlefields visited, Mr. Bullen declares Ypres is the "most devastated," but, with its memories of heroic fighting extending from Ypres down the Mennen and Poelcappelle roads, "is beautiful in its ruins." Ostend is probably the best center for automobile parties, and the Burgomaster of Ostend is one of the few men preparing to deal with an unexampled demand for hotel accommodations.

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 18, 1920

'DESERT RAT' MAKES TRIP THROUGH 27 STATES

Maxwell Travels 174 Days On Remarkable Tour Of 17,000 Miles

Los Angeles, November 28.—Col. King Stanley is back in the land of the poppy and his "Desert Rat," saturated with mud, is out in the garage in neutral gear.

"There is no place like home!"

So says Col. Stanley, after 174 days of touring through twenty-seven States and several hundred hamlets and cities. He covered nearly 20,000 miles. Starting from Los Angeles, the sand rodent poked its radiator-nose toward the rising sun, and after twenty five weeks parked again in the Angel City—the end of the trail, via nearly every well-known mountain range and unmarked path in America.

Over the wastes of Arizona and Texas, through the almost impassable marshes of Louisiana, Alabama, and on to Florida, the Colonel urged his gasoline mount. Wheeling to the north, the nation's capital was passed, and then came the historic stop at Forty-second Street and Broadway, New York city. Traffic was blocked for several hours until the metropolitan police finally scattered the great crowd of curious tenderfeet, while the Colonel chuckled at the interest his modest vehicle created. It had been too modest to even take a bath for months.

Governors of six States personally congratulated the sixty-four-year-old plainsman, and upon arrival at Sacramento, Cal.—the capital of his home State—Gov. Stephens handed him cheering messages from the Eastern Executives.

CALLED 'DESERT RAT'

It was an ordinary, garden variety Maxwell, christened "Desert Rat" by Col. Stanley after it had successfully defied the elements of the great southwestern deserts. Before the trip had started it had seen over 17,000 miles of duty.

The tour was the outcome of a wager between the Colonel and friends in California. He gambled $5,000 that he could start from Los Angeles with $10 in his jeans and make the circuit of the States without sending his bank the S. O. S. And today the Colonel is $5,000 to the good. The long trip was nothing new to the old plainsman, who had many years ago crossed the prairies on a pony and once on a wager rode a bicycle from San Francisco to New York. At Washington, D. C., an observing Maxwell dealer got on the job and the "Rat" was accorded a reception. The "big stop" was at New York city, and then past Niagara Falls and on to the Maxwell factory at Detroit.

Reaching the famous Bad Lands of Dakota, he met his pals of nearly half a century ago. Over trails he had romped in pursuit of the unruly redskin the Colonel drove the Maxwell—trails that had never tasted gasolene and over which it was considered impossible for an automobile to pass.

GUEST OF GOVERNOR

At Madison, Wis., Col. Stanley was the guest of Gov. Phillips, and arriving in Fargo, N. D., was accorded a similar reception by Governor.

Over the Yellowstone Trail, they continued westward through the balance of the Bad Lands, passing Pompey's Pillar, the scene of a bloody Indian battle in which the Colonel fought many years ago. At Livingston, Mont., he found many old acquaintances of frontier days, and after completely circling Yellowstone Park, the Colonel reached Butte, Mont., the romantic spot of his 18,000-mile tour.

Arriving at Sacramento, Gov. Stephens welcomed the road worn motorist home, and handed him messages from Eastern Governors. At San Francisco, as if the stage were all set for an auspicious home-coming, the "Desert Rat" arrived coincident with the President, the great Pacific fleet and the cross continental army convoy of motor trucks.

The remaining 500 miles over a smooth, silky highway to Los Angeles was then reeled off and the most spectacular tour ever attempted by a private owner came to a remarkable end.

Firestone Will Have $5,000,000 Plant In Canada

Factory At Hamilton, Ontario, Will Have Capacity Of 3,500 Tires Daily

Announcement was recently made by H. S. Firestone, president of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., of the formation of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company of Canada, Ltd., with a capitalisation of $5,000,000. According to the announcement a factory which will be erected at Hamilton, Ont., will begin operations in five months, with a daily capacity of 3,500 tires of all types. Approximately 2,000 persons will be employed.

The company has bought 135 acres of ground at Hamilton. Upon one half of this plot it will build modern factory buildings with an initial floor space of 320,000 square feet. Upon the other half the company will carry out a housing plan for employes similar to that in Firestone Park, which is a model home community.

The established manufacturing and business policies of the parent company will prevail in the new organisation, the announcement said, but it will operate as a Canadian business employing Canadian men and women.

"While the Canadian company will operate primarily for the purpose of meeting the Canadian demand for Firestone products," said Mr. Firestone, "it will also share in Firestone's export business especially that part originating in the British Empire. At present Firestone is able to meet only a small part of the foreign demand for its product."

The new factory will be constructed on the unit plan, to allow for expansion as additional facilities are required. Building operations are already under way at Hamilton it was learned. Machine shops for construction work have been established in a factory formerly manufacturing munitions. All buildings will be fireproof, of steel and concrete, and modern in every respect.

Hamilton was selected for the factory because officials of the company believe it offers ideal living conditions for employes combined with excellent transportation facilities for distributing the factory output. It has good railroad terminals and a harbor unsurpassed among the cities on Lake Ontario. Unlimited electrical power is available from Niagara Falls.

In addition to the products made at Akron, the new company will manufacture a line of mechanical goods, including belting. It is probable that a boot and shoe department will be established. Plans are now being prepared for the manufacture of steel rims, and a plant of this nature will soon be under way.

The parent company now has 17,000 employees. It is capitalised at $75,000,000.

The sales forecast for 1920 calls for an output of over $12,000,000.

Fights Devil With Gasoline; Minister Finds Text In Cars

Christ Would Use Automobile In Parable Were He On Earth Today, Ohio Preacher Says

If Christ were on earth today He would undoubtedly use the automobile in a parable, according to the Rev. J. M. Baxter, pastor of the North Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, of Akron, O.

Holding to this belief the Rev. Mr. Baxter recently preached a special sermon about automobiles and tires and on that Sunday morning more automobiles were parked in front of his church than have ever before been seen at an Akron house of worship.

The divine's subject was, "A Flat Tire." He accompanied it with a suitable text:

"It is easy enough to be pleasant
When your automobile is in trim,
But the man worth while
Is the one who can smile
When he has to ride back on the rim."

The text was suggested by a little incident that happened a few weeks ago when the minister was driving with a friend. In the course of one hour the motorists were unlucky enough to have five flat tires.

HOME ON RIM

Now that is enough to try the patience of any man, even when a minister is with him. It's enough to make the most genial person fighting mad. But the pastor's friend was a good loser. He changed with as many spare tires as he had and, finally when he was unable to effect further repairs, drove on the rim to the nearest garage. The pastor avows as gospel truth that his friend didn't even say "darn." Hence the sermon.

When the Rev. Mr. Baxter had gotten the motorists of Akron into his church he produced statistics showing the number of automobiles in the United States and indicated that the important thing in connection therewith was the kind of exploits in which the cars figured.

"In the days before automobiles were on the highways," he said, "we were accustomed to seeing horses which had gone so often over the same road that, even though the driver were asleep, the horse would go to the usual destination. The doctor's horse would invariably stop at the home gate and the drunkard's horse would stop before the saloon door. Where would your automobile go today if it had the intelligence of a horse and could follow its accustomed path?"

WHERE THEY GO

The Rev. Mr. Baxter wanted to know how many of the nation's pleasure cars head for church on Sunday mornings and how many start off on all-day excursions to the lake, or to the woods or elsewhere. It would probably be more interesting to know where some of them go on Saturday nights, but that question wasn't asked.

Of great importance in connection with an automobile is control over it. Unless the car is under the complete control of the driver it becomes a menace, both to those within it and other persons on the road. And so with life, pointed out the pastor. If a man hasn't control over himself he's as dangerous as an uncontrolled automobile.

According to Rev. Mr. Baxter you hop into a flivver at the cradle and the success you have attained by the time you reach the grave depends on your skill in driving, your knowledge of the roads, the care you gave your machine and your ability to patch it up when anything goes wrong.

SOWING WILD OATS

Beware of sowing wild oats. Any motorist knows he cannot deliberately drive his tires over broken glass and expect to get full mileage out of them, according to the minister. Nor can a man get a complete life after going through the follies of youth.

All along the route the minister sees punctures, blowouts with flat tires almost beyond counting.

An individual can have a flat tire, he said, and then he is out of harmony with his fellowmen. Trouble always results. A city can have a flat tire, and the result will be a civic upheaval.

Mexico has a flat tire and until she changes her educational system will go bumping along the highway of nations, causing trouble here and there and never making suitable recompense.

Germany's big limousine is wrecked alongside the road, said the pastor, and the kaiser and the crown prince sustained fatal injuries in the accident. Germany not only had a flat tire but was also a road hog.

To the best knowledge of the Akron Automobile association the sermon was the first of its kind in the United States. It attracted statewide attention. Officials of the automobile club took special interest in it and sent out invitations to all club members.

Facts And Figures

Forty percent of all passenger cars and trucks in the United States are owned by farmers.

Eighty-seven percent of all cars in the world were made in the United States.

In 1918, the value of motor-vehicles exported was $52,000,000. For 1919, to September 1, the value was $48,000,000.

Fifty percent of the trucks used in the United States are of one-ton capacity or less.

Eleven percent of all trucks used in the United States are of one and one-half ton capacity.

Sixty percent of all automobiles exported from the United States are shipped from New York.

On July 1, 1919, there were 6,400,000 automobiles in the United States, of which 600,000 were trucks.

The estimated motor car production on September 1 was 650,000 cars short of requirements; the shortage on April 1, 1920, will be 1,300,000 cars.

NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY SELLS THIRTEEN CARS

Advertising Stunt Sold Baker's Dozen In Six Days In Kentucky

How one bit of newspaper publicity was largely responsible for the direct sale of thirteen fine automobiles should be convincing enough proof for anyone, of the force of the daily newspaper of today. The latest person to be convinced is W. M. Phillips, dealer for the Franklin car at Lexington, Ky.

Recently Mr. Phillips decided he would drive a car from the factory to Lexington. Then he hit upon a novel idea. He invited a Lexington newspaper man to accompany him as official observer, ran large sized advertisements in the papers announcing he was to try for an economy record for the 770.3 miles, and started out.

Each day of the run, the newspaperman as official observer, telegraphed the day's mileage back to Lexington and the newspapers carried the telegram as the report of the day's progress. The series of ads quickly got motorists to talking, and when the Franklin rolled up a mileage of 30.8 miles to every gallon of ordinary commercial gasoline, the talk was transferred to action.

As a direct result, Mr. Phillips had to put his automobile away and start taking orders about as soon as he stepped out of his car. He has just concluded a week in which he sold more cars than ever before during a similar period, taking orders for thirteen Franklins in six days.

PRINCE 'REGULAR FELLOW'

Although the Prince of Wales did not visit Akron, first hand reports of his charming personality and true democracy were brought to the city by Edger McDowell, an employe of The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company on his return from New York City. McDowell went to the metropolis as the guest of the company to be awarded the British D. S. C. for bravery in the World War. "He's a regular fellow," said McDowell, who shook hands with the future British ruler.

McDowell was decorated for killing six Germans and capturing four others while in France with the 30th division. He wears two other decorations.

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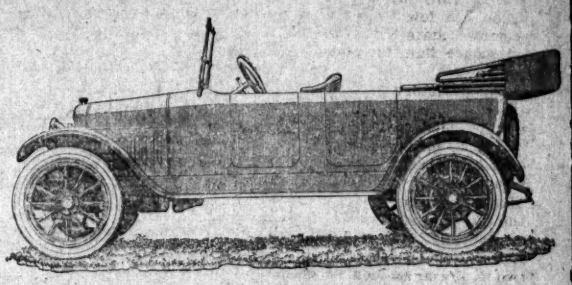

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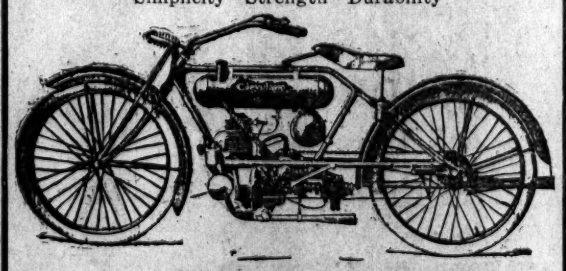

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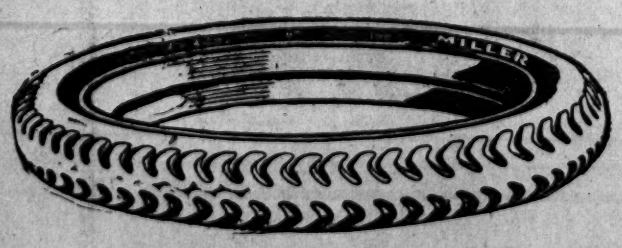

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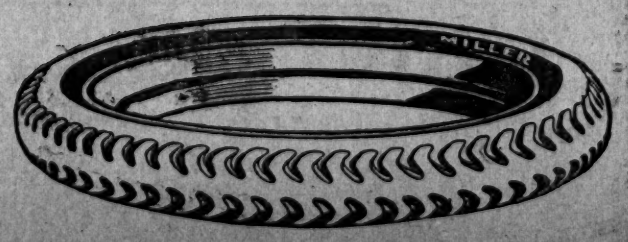


First National Balloon Race Held In America Since War

Ralph Upson Wins Championship In 'Goodyear II.' —Revival Of Sport In U S. Is Anticipated

In the first national balloon race held in this country since the war, open to all American pilots, the balloon Goodyear II, piloted by Ralph Upson, chief aero engineer for The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, of Akron, Ohio, with Ward T. Van Orman acting as aid, has just won the American championship.

The races was started from St. Louis with 10 balloons competing, piloted by well known American balloonists, a number of whom had competed in former national contests. The ten big bags, all of 80,000 cubic feet gas capacity, were spread out on the field early in the morning and inflation begun, illuminating gas being used.

After half an hour's inflation the field had the appearance of being covered by ten gigantic mushrooms. Gradually the big bags filled and promptly at 6 p.m. the first balloon was sent up, the others following at intervals of five minutes.

The course of the winning balloon, Goodyear II, took it over Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Georgian Bay, across Ontario and the northern part of Lake Champlain, finally landing at Dunham, Quebec, a few miles north of the Vermont State line, having covered an air line distance of 1050 miles.

The victory was achieved through a combination of thoroughly modern equipment and scientific piloting. The big balloon, constructed of two-ply rubberised fabric, spread with aluminum surface glistened in the blazing sun like a gigantic silver ball. Mayor Kiel, of St. Louis, was on hand to bid the two Goodyear balloonists good-bye and to wish them good luck.

The landing was made in the face of a tremendous storm, with only occasional jagged forks of lightning to indicate the height from the ground. The last four hours in the air were covered in a wind of 60 miles an hour.

Upson's triumph over his nine competitors brings victory for the third time to Goodyear in the National race, Upson having won the 1913 event and R. A. D. Preston the 1914 race. Both are eligible to enter the International Balloon race to be held in the United States in 1920.

Both of these pilots proved to the world the supremacy of American pilots in the last International race held at Paris, France, in 1913, when in a wonderful flight from Paris to northern Scotland, they won the International championship in the American balloon, Goodyear, over a large field of crack balloonists from all parts of Europe.

Upson, as pilot, by this victory automatically qualified as an entry for the next International race. Preston, who had acted as Upson's aid, entered the next National race in this country in 1914, winning handily, and qualifying for the next International event.

Balloon men are expecting a big revival in balloon racing as a result of the race just held at St. Louis. Thousands of young men have become pilots since America's entry into the war and have seen service in the air with the expeditionary forces. These men and their friends are quite likely to take an increased interest in ballooning in this country because of their service abroad.

TAKE CORNERS SLOWLY

Cultivate the habit of coasting around corners or going into second speed. Turning corners at speed imposes intense strains on all parts of the mechanism and should be avoided for that reason, in addition to which it makes for skids. Further, turning at speed is exceedingly bad for the tires.

CARS FOR ENGLISH DOCTORS

The British Medical Association has taken up the question of preferential treatment for doctors in regard to the early delivery of cars, with the result that a large majority of manufacturers have intimated their desire to arrange that, so far as possible, cars ordered by doctors for professional purposes shall have priority in delivery.

Motor Truck Supplants Horse On Farm

MOTORIZE THE FARM BUREAU·· GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER CO. AKRON, O.

Barney Oldfield Placed His Trust In The Engineers

One of the big secrets of Barney Oldfield's success as an automobile race driver, continuously before the public for nearly twenty years, was probably his steadfast refusal to tamper with the design of the cars he drove.

The "master driver" always trusted the engineers under whose direction his cars had been designed and built.

"Who was I, at best no more than a mere garage mechanic, to scrap or change the work engineered by Henry Ford, Alexander Winton, Ray Harroun, Harry Miller or the others who had put their experience at work on my problems," Barney admits he always reasoned.

"You roll 'em to the wire; I'll drive 'em," was always a fixed principle in the Oldfield camp.

Only in the detail of tires did the veteran speed king declare independence.

So much more exacting were his tire demands when compared to those of the average motorist that he insisted on intrusting his life only to specially built tires which incorporated principles of material, size, workmanship and design he himself had either established or personally tested.

This tire study and experiment had at first no incentive aside from the reduction of his racing risk. So notably successful did they become, however, that the "master driver" finally yielded to the persuasion of a group of wealthy friends and, helped form the Oldfield Tire Company of Cleveland, which, with Mr. Oldfield himself as president, is now reproducing in large quantities the tires which the speed king developed and perfected.

Attention To Battery

Aside from keeping the battery charged and periodically filled with distilled water, one must keep the battery and its connections clean and dry to pervent the acid from leaking out and eating into insulation and copper cable. Acid is likely to cause several small short circuits across the top of the battery. These gradually lower the battery's output of current.

Care should also be taken to keep the battery terminals from making contact with other metal parts of the car.

Careful attention to these items is especially imperative at this season as the efficiency of a battery decreases with the lowering of the temperature. To avoid the inconvenience and expense of renewing an exhausted battery—not to mention the "joy" of cranking the engine one of these cold mornings—take care of your battery now.

Camping Grounds For Motorists

Thirty-three cities in Southern California have provided free camping grounds for tourists, among these being Los Angeles, Pasadena, Santa Barbara and Pomona. The camping grounds provided at Los Angeles have afforded accommodations for thousands of tourists this season. On Sept. 15 twenty-three motor cars carrying touring parties from eleven different States were camping in the park. The city has provided a caretaker.

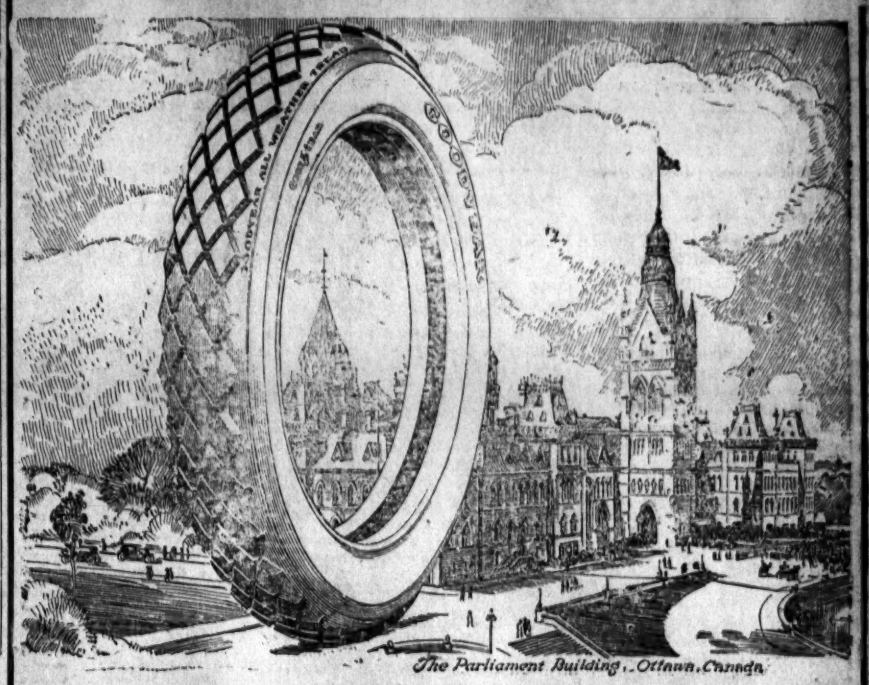
Eddie Hearne Wins Arizona State Race In Frontenac Car

Amid the frantic rooting of 25,000 spectators, Eddie Hearne, driving a Frontenac Special, crossed the tape first in the 100-mile automobile race held at Pheonix, Arizona as the feature of the Arizona State fair. Hearne completed the distance in one hour and 29 minutes, an average of 68 miles an hour, considered wonderful time in view of the fact that the race was run on a standard one-mile dirt track without banked turns. It had been oiled the night before the race and was very slippery.

Roscoe Sarles, also in a Frontenac, finished second, but four minutes behind Hearne. Cliff Durant in the same make of car, was given third place, while Nicholson, in a Hudson Special, and Joe Thomas, in an Overland, lahded fourth and fifth places respectively.

The race was marked by sensational driving but was without the usual thrills of accidents and close escapes. Waldo Stein's Golden Submarine went out of the contest on the 77th mile through engine trouble, Miller's Fiat withdrew on the 14th lap for the same reason, Boyer and Goodson in Frontenacs had crank shaft trouble early in the race and Toff withdrew because of a defective piston.

A remarkable feature of the race was Eddie Hearne's performance in driving a non-stop race on Goodyear cord tires. Sarles, Durant, Nicholson and Thomas made one stop each to change spark plugs and make minor engine adjustments, but their Goodyears gave them no trouble and all five found their tires in perfect condition even after such gruelling usage.



The Parliament Building, Ottawa, Canada

First Principles in Tire-Buying

THERE is only one proper basis on which to buy tires—and only one proper basis on which to manufacture and sell them.

The best tire is the tire that gives the lowest-cost-per-mile.

A tire cannot be judged by its weight, or its size, or its color. Nor does the motorist want to buy these things.

He *does*, however, want to buy *miles of service*. And when he balances miles of service against price, he is buying tires economically.

Tire quality depends on three things—material, machines, men.

A giant world-wide organisation with unlimited financial resources can command the finest material, invent or buy the most exact and costly machinery, employ the most expert men. Such are the advantages Goodyear holds.

The result is shown in Goodyear sales. Taking the world as a whole, more motorists ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind.

Thousands of these motorists have tried many other tires. Their preference for Goodyear is based on experience.

Goodyear Tires are made in both millimeter and inch sizes.

GASTON, WILLIAMS & WIGMORE (F. E. D.), INC.
Wholesale Distributors

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Everything else has gone up in price

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FORD TOURING CAR

has been reduced to

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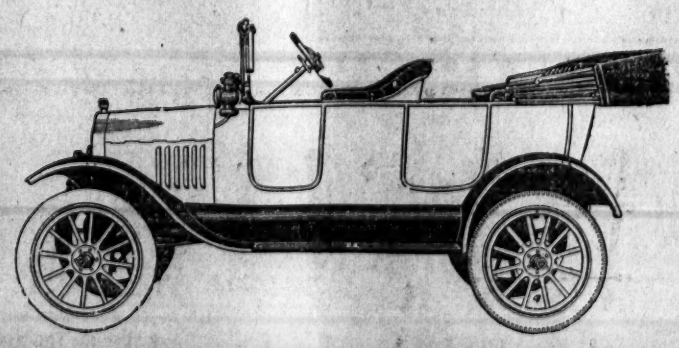

TAELS 700

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AMERICAN MOTOR BUS IS POPULAR IN TOKIO

One Hundred Supplementing Tramway Service Afford Good Income, Says Thompson

"Ship-by-truck has not yet come to be a rallying cry of the truck propagandists of Japan, but travel-by-bus, has, and it seems to be a pretty effective slogan," writes Everard Thompson, builder of the Yale Bowl and the Sheepshead Bay speedway, who is in the Far East making a trade analysis for Firestone. He was in Shanghai a few weeks ago.

"Tokio, the home of the bus line," he continues, "is a city of two and one-half million souls and covers an area equal to that of London. Outside of a few modern streets and buildings of three and four stories or more, Tokio is a 'one-story' city.

TRAMWAYS WELL PATRONISE

"Tramways are few and far between. What there are of them are well patronised, but they are unable to give all the service the people are asking. The Tokio Omnibus company has attempted to at least help fill this need with buses, and today has on three main lines something over a hundred buses running, with a total daily traveled distance of about seven thousand miles.

"The venture has proved to be a profitable one at the charge of 10 sen, which is a trifle over five cents American money. By the end of the present year the company will have 50 more buses running, and has contracted for five hundred more buses from American builders for the year 1920.

JAPANESE LIKE INNOVATION

"The Omnibus company, which has a substantial financial backing, began by importing a few ton and one-half Republic chassis. On these chassis at its own factory the company placed light but well-built bodies, and immediately began its service. The Japanese traveling public liked the innovation and had the money to pay for riding. Since then the company has been kept busy adding to its equipment.

"Solid tires were first used, but these were not satisfactory on the poor streets of Tokio, and soon gave way to the giant cords. Equipped as they are now with Firestone giant cords the buses afford a service that is rapidly becoming a very important arm of the transportation system of Tokio, the greatest city of the empire.

"The buses seat 20 passengers comfortably and travel at a good speed. The furnishings are very much handsomer than in the Fifth Avenue buses in New York."

Few Drivers Know How To Park Cars

Not one driver in a hundred knows how to work a car into a small space to get near a wall or curb when it is necessary to wedge in between two cars not more than sixteen or twenty feet apart. This indictment applies to old as well as new drivers, including some chauffeurs and otherwise capable demonstrators. To do this is a trick worth knowing, for it saves time and possible damage to another man's car that happens to be in the way.

As a general practice the driver attempts to go into the space head first. It is impossible to work into a place by this method, particularly if the space is limited. No amount of working around and cramping of wheels will avail unless there is ample room, and then it will take a good deal of maneuvering.

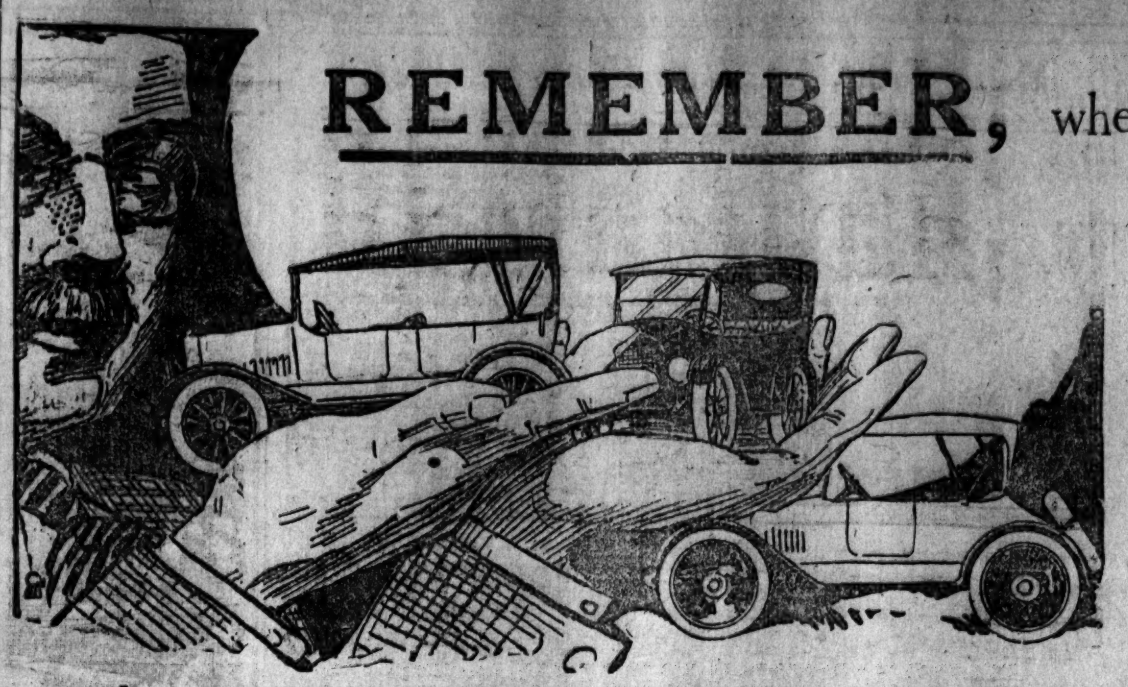
The direction of the movement of the car should be a swing to the left and alongside the forward car. This will set your car in a position heading slightly out, making it possible to begin backing into the space between the two stationary cars.

Naturally conditions will govern to some extent the exact movement and the amount of turning of the wheel, but it can be seen by this idea the car can be brought close to the curb at the back wheels when it is easy to turn the wheels. This turning of the wheels, however, should be performed while the car is still slightly under way, or else destruction of the tires may result.

The final operation comes in pulling the front end of the car around and getting the front wheels as close to the curb as possible, yet permitting room for swinging out, and then turned out slightly, followed by a straightening movement. Otherwise the body of the car will not come parallel with the curbing.

CHEVROLET CARS WIN RACE

Another double victory has been scored by the Chevrolet. Finishing first and second in the annual Jerome to Grand Canyon endurance run, two Chevrolet cars defeated a large field of entries, and the winner, H. Hunter of Prescott, in a Chevrolet "FB", was accorded the privilege of presenting to the King and Queen of Belgium a plaque made from Jerome copper.



REMEMBER, when buying a car that the transaction is not complete till you have taken out an

X. S. POLICY

for to buy a car one day and have an accident the next is by no means an uncommon experience.

X.S. POLICIES

relieve you of personal loss, liability and third party loss at small cost.

Write for Prospectus, which gives full information, to

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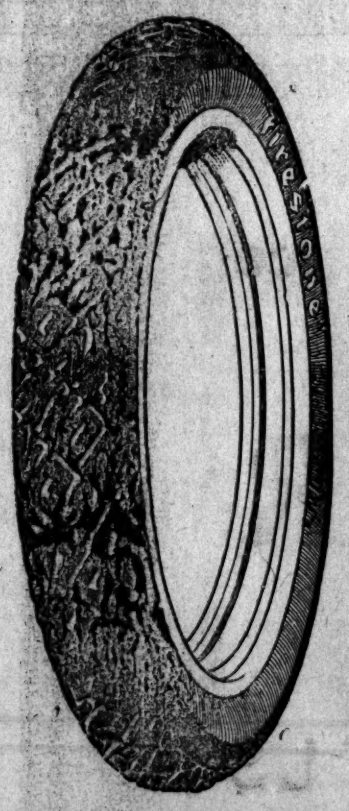

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Afford unusual freedom from tire trouble, also more comfort and easier riding. In Firestone Tires there is an extra amount of cushion stock and more rubber between fabric layers. This means greater wear resistance, as each layer is protected from internal friction.

VULCANIZING We use the very latest methods in tire repairing, and all work is guaranteed to outlive the life of the tire. Our plant is the largest and most up-to-date in the East, and all work is done under skilled foreign supervision.

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Largest Tire ever imported into China

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Protecting The Cooling System In Winter

By W. R. Sweeny

It usually takes a very severe winter to make some motorists understand that water actually freezes solid and that ice when it begins to melt expands, cracking the radiator, water jackets and other parts that happen to be in the way. There should be no occasion for any injury to the cooling system if the car owner will take moderate precautions, using an anti-freeze that will remain liquid in the coldest temperature that might exist in his locality.

The trouble is that the solution is sometimes made up to care for ordinary temperatures, but the owner to be safe ought to spend a little more on anti-freeze mixture and he will thereby save quite a bit of expense in repairs. For the owner who leaves his car on the streets much of the time during the winter, I would say get the best and strongest anti-freeze solution possible, stop even the minutest leak in the cooling system and there will be no need to fret about a big repair bill.

USE SOLUTION

An anti-freeze solution is simply a substance that has a low freezing point, but in using such a solution one must be sure that it also has a boiling point as nearly as possible to that of water—212 degrees.

This is necessary, for while the solution may prevent freezing, if it is of the wrong sort, it may cause overheating on a moderately cold day. Any salt, ordinary table salt for example, may be dissolved in water and used as an anti-freeze, but I would advise against the use of ordinary salt unless it gives the desired freezing point and also is free from any acid.

The reason for mentioning the latter is that certain salts bring about an electrolytic action when they are in the cooling system, and while this action may be slight, it is nevertheless better to avoid it.

NOT TOO SLIGHT

Some experimenters have stated that the action is too slight to bother with, but it it is possible to get solutions that have no detrimental effect I see no reason for using a slightly cheaper but injurious substance. Calcium chloride is commonly used in solution with water because of its low freezing point. The commercial salt is usually acid in action, hence if it remains in the cooling system all winter there may be some bad results. Instead of the commercial salt, prepared compounds of the salt ought to be used. Many of the compounds sold in packages contain this salt, some of them do not. At any rate the prepared compound is neutral in action and therefore is safer to use than salts you might get at a drug shop.

Where the maker of the compound has a reputation for fair dealing and the substance is guaranteed, I think the motorist will find that the use of such anti-freeze is cheaper than almost any other sort and, as a matter of fact, just as effective.

The trouble, however, is that the initial cost somtimes inclines the owner to use too little in solution, with the result that the freezing point is correct only for ordinary days. If a very cold day comes on, then even the weak solution will freeze.

ALCOHOL USED

A number of years ago, before we used salt solutions commonly, motorists in general used alcohol and glycerine combinations. These are excellent, as is alcohol alone. The difficulty with any alcohol mixture is that the alcohol evaporates out rapidly and one must have made-up solution or plain alcohol to add.

So far as its efficacy is concerned, there is no questioning alcohol, or the alcohol-glycerine mixture. The latter is better than wood or denatured alcohol alone, as the glycerine content tends to prevent evaporation of the alcohol. Another advantage of this mixture is that it may be procured at any drug store.

It is far more expensive than prepared compounds considering not only initial charge but replacement as well.

At the bottom of this article are figures for alcohol-glycerine and other solutions which the motorist may himself make, if he does not care to use a salt solution.

In the same class with home-made alcohol base mixtures are those mixtures which may be purchased made-up at the automobile supply store.

These are very effective and in some cases are practically the same as solutions one would make up using alcohol as a base.

OWNERS DO NOT KNOW

Some motorists have little or no conception of economy in car operation, and this class will attempt to use any old liquid or salt that someone says won't freeze.

The writer has heard of the most ridiculous procedures to prevent the cooling system from freezing

Old engine oil has been suggested, and a lot of waste products that do not cost much. From what I have heard I wouldn't be surprised if some owners tried to get results from kotchup or ink.

Kerosene has been used as an anti-freeze solution. When kerosene is used in place of water the cooling system is protected from freezing, but the engine is likely to overheat on a moderately cold day. The odor about the car is not what is to be desired, and the continued use of the kerosene destroys the rubber hose connections between radiator and engine.

When one can get either made-up solutions, or salts so cheaply I cannot understand why all sorts of substitutes are devised, which in the end do not protect the cooling system.

ANTI-FREEZE MIXTURE THAT THE OWNER CAN MAKE

Alcohol		Wood		Pounds			Alcohol	
Denatured Alcohol, percent	Water, percent	Alcohol, percent	Water, percent	Freezing point Degrees F.	Calcium Chloride per gallon of water	Freezing Point, Degrees F.	Water, percent	and Glycerine,* percent
28	72	17	83	+10	2	+18.0	85	15
							80	20
40	60	24	76	0	3	+ 1.5	76	24
							73	27
52	48	31	69	—10	4	—17.0	71	29
							70	30
63	37	38	62	—20	5	—39.0	68	32

Freezing point of mixture in Degrees F.
+20
+15
+10
+ 5
0
— 5
—15

*This is a half and half mixture.

Don't Drive Car Upon Soft Tires

Don't drive your car with tires that are soft or not properly inflated or you will be well started on the road to tire trouble, with the following results to your tires and your pocketbook.

Tire heating which destroys the valuable chemical elements necessary to both rubber and fabric.

Cracking of the side walls and rim cutting and in some cases pinching of the tube.

Sliding of the tire on the rim when the brakes are applied suddenly, causing the tube to tear around the valve stem.

Thread loosening from the fabric due to arc of bend in transverse direction to arc circumferenie.

Tires puncture more easily when not properly inflated.

Creates a drag and the car is slow to pick up speed.

If on the front wheels steering is made harder.

Motor has to work much harder; gasoline consumption is greater and many other effects make themselves known.

Converted Cadillac Wins Against Time

Old Army Car Driven At Speed Of 103 Miles An Hour To Victory

Cadillacs were not designed for racing purposes but so many doughboys rode so rapidly in them, over shell holes and along the battered highways of the war zone, that they could not resist putting that speed to test on the race track.

Sgt. Charles D. Frey of Dallas, Texas, recently returned to the United States with a photograph of the converted army Cadillac, which won the straightaway in the La Baule races of May 30, 31 and June 1, in France.

The race was against time, and was won at a speed of 103 miles an hour.

The army mechanic who built the car drove it in the race. When his brakes began to drag he jerked them off.

The Cadillac motor had already seen 15,000 miles of hard usage in the war zone, but with a slight change in the gear ratio, and with its frame cut down, it presented a typical race course appearance.

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SILVERTOWN CORD TIRES

The Tires that penetrate through the mud and grip the road. Your car cannot side-slip, no matter how greasy the streets are.

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PUNCTURE RESISTING

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make up the Hudson reputation—workmanship, distinction and comfort, speed, power, endurance. But the greatest of these is endurance.

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Absolute dependability.
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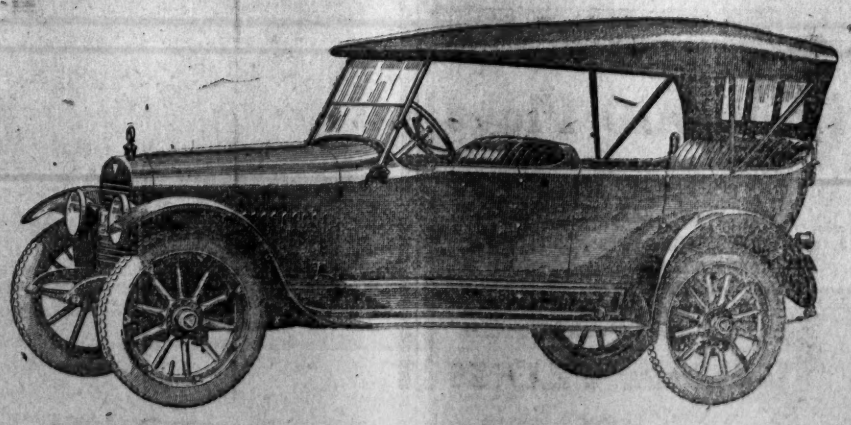
Always ready to serve.



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Freedom from operating and repair troubles.
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NATIONAL AUTO SHOWS MAKE GREAT RECORDS

More Complete Exposition Of The Industry Than Ever In History

The New York and Chicago automobile shows constituted a more complete exposition of the automotive industry than ever before in the successful history of these shows is apparent.

There were on display eighty-seven different makes of passenger cars, seventy of motor trucks and 284 accessories. Of the passenger car exhibitors eighty-four entered both the New York and the Chicago shows; two appeared in Chicago only and one in New York only.

At the New York Motor Truck Show no less than sixty-three makes of trucks were displayed, while fifty makes secured space for the Chicago Truck Show.

The New York passenger car and truck shows were held during the week of January 3-10, while the Chicago show will be held January 24-31. In New York passenger cars were exhibited on four floors of Grand Central Palace, while the truck exhibit was held in the Eighth Coast Artillery Armony, the largest in the United States.

The Chicago Passenger Car Show will be held in the Coliseum and Armory, while trucks will be displayed in the International Amphitheater,

In addition to this comprehensive display of cars and accessories a series of conferences on transportation problems was incorporated in the motor truck divisions of the shows. These conferences aroused general interest as a clearing house for ideas gained during the war and reconstruction periods and made concrete in new models of cars and accessories on display.

Motor transportation as an auxiliary to the railroad was one of the topics of special timeliness discussed during the conferences.

Contrary to the general belief the motor truck is not competing with the railways, but is aiding the roads to solve a national transportation problem that is really serious. Motor trucks are replacing railroads on the short haul, which has been unprofitable and in many instances extravagant transportation. It is demonstrating to railroads that it can pick up and haul from the branch receiving stations in and around a large city to the main or outbound station considerably faster and cheaper than the switch engine.

The truck has a great advantage over the branch line railroad, in that it has no expensive initial investment, no payments to be made for right of way, no bridges or grades to construct. If the truck or trucks do not pay, being a mobile unit they can be transferred elsewhere. Were it easy, practical or profitable, many railroad tracks would be torn up and replaced elsewhere on many branch lines today.

Utilisation of motor trucks for feeders to the main line railways and for short haul work will conserve vast amounts of coal and fuel. It is estimated that 25 percent of the coal mined in this country is consumed by the railroads. The railway traffic for a given year was 1,000,000,000,000 ton-miles. To transport this tonnage required 100,000,000 tons of coal and 40,000,000 barrels of fuel oil, and of this 12 percent of the coal was consumed for railway purposes.

Construction of large capacity trucks, of trailers and the use of demountable bodies that permit of the truck shuttling back and forth, as well as scientific loading apparatus, spells decreased transportation costs. Motor highway transportation engineers have made rapid progress during the past year, and practical demonstration of the devices constituted a feature of the Motor Truck Show.

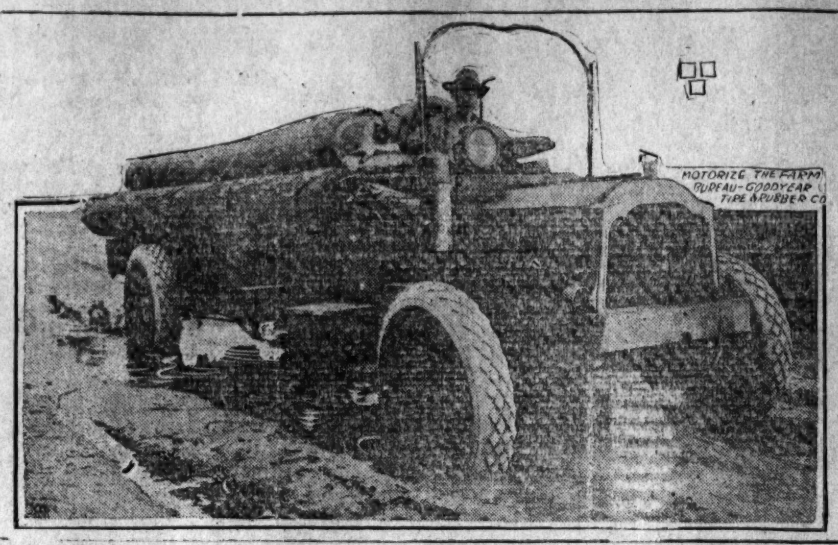
New Essex Factory Running

Just four months from the time work on it was started, a new, $1,220,000 factory addition to be devoted exclusively to the production of Essex cars, has been completed and is now in full operation, according to word received from Detroit by the local Essex distributer.

At the same time it was announced that 40,000 Essex cars will be built in 1920, just double the number turned out this year. The Essex engines will continue to be built in the Hudson factory, but the production lines have been moved into the new building to provide the necessary room for expansion.

Combining every facility of scientific engineering with many exclusive and advanced methods to assure maximum efficiency, accuracy and fine workmanship, the new factory contains approximately 160,000 square feet of manufacturing space. Provision has been made for future expansion by the addition of three more stories.

Hauling Logs On Pneumatics



The Foreign Influence Lost

The new automobile models now being displayed abroad bear out the prediction made by American manufacturers many months ago that the intervention of war had lost to the foreign makers practically all of the once great influence they wielded.

"Not only have our manufacturers made themselves free from the effect of foreign styles and designs," Mr. Larson, president of the Oldsmobile Company, says, "as we on this side can testify, but the French and British are seeking eagerly to incorporate our ideas and improvements in their own cars.

"After long years of American 'worship,' it might almost be termed, the Continental product is forced off the pedestal. The Europeans are ready to concede that now at least—and if never before—they can learn much from our machine. The day when we looked toward them has passed. It is their turn to look toward us.

"In the automobile field, as in a score of others of less scope, the war has made us commercially independent, in practice and in spirit, just as did the War of 1812 to a smaller degree.

"Of course, the chief regard of the foreign car makers is for the perfected engine that we have put forth as a result of our experience with the Liberty motor. The undisputed American leadership in accessories is also proving a factor of supreme importance, however, and the overseas producers are not concealing their desire and need for copying and borrowing.

"The whole new trend is already evidenced well in the decreasing number of foreign cars that are to be seen on metropolitan streets. The superstition that importation adds distinction and quality is not in good form any more in anything—automobiles included."

VULCANISING BLOCK

A useful aid in vulcanising tubes is a rubber covered block which may be made in the following manner: A sheet of fabric is tacked on the block and to this is vulcanised a layer of tread stock, cementing and curing in the usual way. This block has the advantage that no tack heads stick up through the rubber top layer.

The World of the Motor

By LUCAS PRIME

Notwithstanding the great strides that the industry has been making during the past few months, motor car production this year will not exceed 1,600,000 vehicles because of the small number produced during the months following the signing of the armistice, according to Alfred Reeves, general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, who has just returned from a trip among the factories in Michigan and Indiana. Present production is at the rate of approximately 2,000,000 vehicles a year, which was about the 1917 average. This includes both passenger cars and trucks, the latter figuring about 12 percent of the total number. He reports a demand for closed cars far beyond supply, with a continuous demand for passenger cars and trucks. Because of the need for conserving time, the whole country is buying automobiles, thus offsetting the poor service which is being given by trolley lines and the railroads. Big road improvements were noted in Michigan, Indiana and Ohio.

Almost all the manufacturers had some new things to show at the New York show. They were largely in the line of refinements, but with here and there some very radical changes as a result of what was learned in the building of war vehicles and airplane motors. There is an increasing demand for buses for use in cities where car service is poor, with a growing demand as winter approaches, for all types of trucks.

At Indianapolis all records were broken when 6,800 hogs were brought in by motor trucks, or 1,350 more than the former high record. This was 2,000 more hogs than were delivered on the steam and interurban roads. It required some 500 vehicles to haul the supply, some of the trucks coming eighty miles. The total value of the hogs hauled was $200,000. Mr. Reeves says exports are increasing the production of the automobile industry now going to some eighty-one different countries. At present it is not more than 5 percent of the total business, but with almost unlimited possibilities in the future.

Palmy days for the automobile thief in New York State are on the wane. Soon he will no longer be able to ride off in somebody's machine and with little or no difficulty sell it to the first used car dealer he meets. Already he can just about gamble on going to jail if caught. Polite reprimands and nominal fines for automobile pirates are becoming out of style with New York State judges. Aroused for the first time to the seriousness of the depredations from motor car brigandage by reports made public at the annual convention of the New York State Automobile Association in this city both the courts and law-makers are getting busy to stop it. Supreme Court Justice Hinman of Albany set an example of what automobile thieves can expect when caught. He sent one of them to prison for ten years and told him that the "gentlemen" of his nefarious trade were becoming so bold that the public demanded the maximum penalty. Police Judge Byron of Troy has also sent some automobile thieves to jail and give notice that's what all of them can expect from now on. A grand jury in Schenectady has been investigating an epidemic of motor car thievery there and has forwarded to the Secretary of State some of the most practical recommendations yet suggested. These and other suggestions form an important part of the measures placed before the session of the Legislature and they will be taken up at a conference of State officials and representatives of the State Automobile Association. At the same time from Washington comes word of the enactment by Congress of the law penalising persons who transport stolen automobiles from one State to another.

The Schenectady Grand Jury in its report declares that the theft of 22,000 automobiles in nineteen cities last year constitutes a serious abuse of law and order. In cases which have come to its attention, it says, it was shown that the thieves seem to have no trouble whatever in obtaining new license plates and certificates of registration from the Secretary of State. The Schenectady Grand Jury also found that it is customery for second-hand dealers and others to buy and sell registered motor vehicles without having their names appear on the record, thus increasing the difficulty of tracing stolen cars. As the law requires the immediate filing of a notice of sale of a registered motor vehicle, such practice can be checked in the office of the Secretary of State by questioning those transfer cases in which, by reason of differences of date or from other entries, it may appear that the law is not being strictly followed.

The grand jury recommended that the Secretary keep on file or publish lists of cars reported stolen and that if such suggestions required increased expenditures, the necessary appropriation would be "amply justified as of general benefit to the public."

One of the net results of the war to the credit side of the ledger for the automobile industry was the number of women who took up the driving and repair of motor cars. That this is a permanent, and not a temporary advantage, is shown by the continued activities of such organisations as the Motor Corps of America, headed by Col. Helen Russell Bastedo; the Red Cross Motor Corps, in charge of Lieut. Alice Foss, and the National League for Women's Service, with Capt. Katharine Richards in command of the automobile section. These organisations are going ahead with new work to succeed their war work. They continue to send new students to the automobile schools for training and to supply the sustained demand for motor transportation in matters of public service. The Motor Corps of America is supplying drivers to carry drug addicts from the clinic in West Street to the Riverside Hospital for Dr. Royal S. Copeland of the Department of Health, to take blind women to schools where they are taught work the blind can do, to take poor children to and from school, and to transport children suffering from infantile peralysis to and from hospitals where they are treated. Over 1,150 of these suffering from infantile paralysis every month. Women drivers provided all the transportation for the officers of the British cruiser Renown, the Prince of Wales's ship. All the drivers of the Motor Corps must be Class A drivers and must pass mechanical tests with a grade of 85 percent. Lieutenant Foss of the Red Cross Motor Corps said she was delighted with the proficiency of the girl drivers sent to the Albert N. Atkinson School. These girls recently drove the cars that took the bodies of American soldiers killed in Russia to the Morgue from the ship on which they arrived. The women drivers of the Red Cross and the National League for Women's Service are being used for various purposes. The National League for Women's Service won a contest for women at the recent Motor Transport Show in New York with a team trained for the event by the Atkinson School. Led by Capt. Katharine Richards, this team comprised Lieut. Catharine Frederick, Sergt. Dorothea Hobson and Private Ruth Richards. This team took down, assembled and started an engine running in sixteen minutes on the block and twenty-four minutes in the car, after intensive training in speeding up at the school.

The College of the City of New York made special preparations to have its automobile classes the best in its history. These classes commenced December 1. There are two courses included, one a beginner's course and the other an advanced course on starting, lighting and ignition systems. The first course is designed primarily for owners, prospective owners, salesmen, garage men, chauffeur mechanics and all others who desire to obtain a thorough knowledge of the automobile. It is essentially a practical course and includes lectures, laboratory instruction and outdoor driving lessons. The duration is eight weeks of nine hours a week each. The afternoon classes are held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon from 2:30 to 5:15 o'clock. The evening classes include three nights a week from 7:30 to 10:15 o'clock. Special work is given in the dismantling and assembling of cars; also in the over hauling of cars belonging to the instructors or to the department. The second course, called the advanced automobile course, specialises on starting, lighting and ignition systems. It includes lectures and laboratory practice and standard electrical systems, with training in locating and remedying starting, lighting and ignition troubles. This is an eight-weeks' course of six hours a week and the total of 48 hours is evenly divided between lectures, demonstrations and shop practice.

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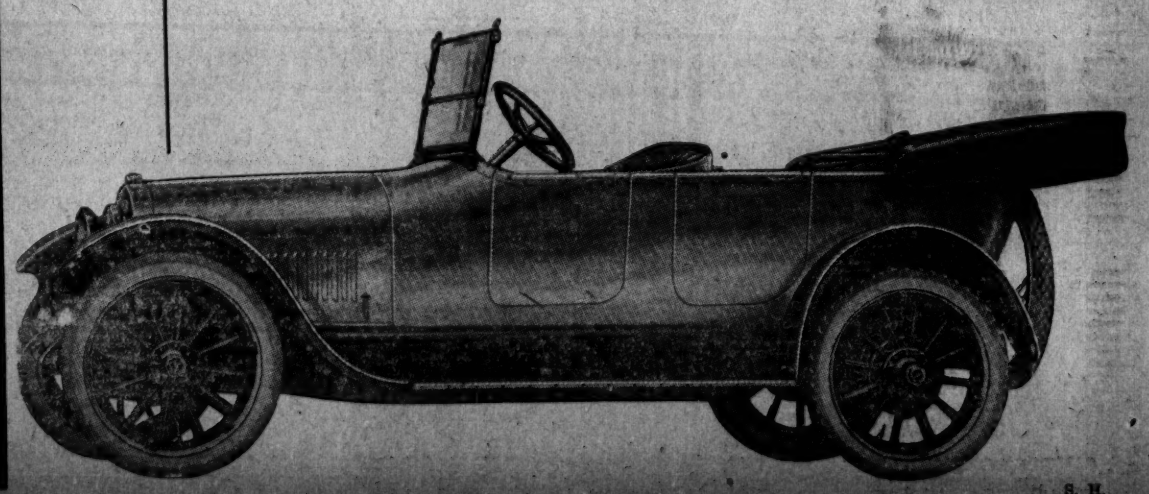

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MAXWELL TO DEVELOP MARKETS OVER WORLD

Expert Specialist From Factory Returns To U. S. From Tour Of The Old World

Consistent with its policy of a world-wide campaign to establish itself in foreign markets, the Maxwell Motor company, through its export department, has created Maxwell and Chalmers agencies in nearly every civilised country on the globe, according to H. W. J. Russell, chief of the department, who recently returned to America from a successful trip in England.

In England all of continental Europe except Russia and the central powers, Africa, South America, the Orient, and even to Greenland, Maxwell and Chalmers cars are being sold, and the Maxwell company is rapidly assuming a leading position among automobile exporters.

"Maxwell products are able to compete on an equal basis with other automotive products anywhere in the world," asserts Mr. Russell. "This is due to their moderate price and their excellent quality. There is no such thing as massed or quantity production in Europe, with but two exceptions, the Citroen and the Renault companies in France, and they are not as developed as the majority of American concerns.

"It is interesting to note that due to the cost of material and to the small scale of production, the Maxwell is able to undersell any English car of like horsepower by several hundred dollars, although it sells for several hundred dollars more than the Chalmers costs in the U. S. A.," continued Mr. Russell.

"A new market for motor cars has been opened in England since the war. It is among the workers. Because of high wages many of them are in a position to purchase the lower priced cars, and are absorbing large numbers of them.

"All imports into England were restricted until September 1, 1919, consequently there was little chance for developing much of a business, but since the lifting of the bans in this field the Maxwell has secured orders as substantial as any of the other large American exporters."

That Maxwell are competing field and has secured orders as with camels in the Arabian deserts and are becoming a serious menace to the supremacy of the reindeer in Greenland is but an indication of the coming demand for Maxwell and Chalmers cars all over the world.

FOOD FOR WORKERS

Many large companies having the welfare of employes at heart are aiding to give the H. C. of L. a knockout punch. This movement to have employers aid in the living fight is gaining impetus and has spread to all parts of the country. One of the foremost in this work is the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio. Recently 10 tons of navy beans, 500 cases of corn, 400 cases of baked beans, 500 cases of corn, 400 cases of baked beans and 250 cases of corned beef were purchased and sold at low prices to employes.

OUTDOOR SPORTS By Tad

OH ELBERT WILL FIND OUT WHAT THE TROUBLE IS- HE'S A MECHANIC - HE FIXED OUR POTT AND WHEELBARROWS AND LADDERS HE KNOWS ALL ABOUT MACHINERY
AND WINSOR IS A MECHANIC- OH DEAR HE'S AN EXPERT AROUND A CAR
DID YOU LOOK AT THE EXHAUST PIPE AND THE NUT ON THE GAUGE?
THERE ISN'T A THING LOOSE - I TOOK ALL THE PLUGS OFF THE - OFF THE - WHAT'S THIS
SAY IF THEY'RE MECHANICS WE'RE WATCH MAKERS
YOU TELL 'EM JOE - I STUTTER
OUTDOOR SPORTS
LISTENING TO TWO DUMB BELLS WITH A FLAT TIRE WONDERING WHY IT IS THAT THE CAR DOESNT RUN RIGHT.

Starting On A Cold Morning

Gasoline, like all liquids, undergoes physical change with a reduction in temperature. The colder it gets the thicker and heavier gasoline becomes. In order that gasoline get into the combustion chamber it must be sprayed into a gas and the heavier and colder the gasoline, the more difficult it is to spray.

Imagine an ordinary plant spray filled with molasses. It simply will not spray it though the piston will push some of the molasses out through the opening.

Cold molasses is very heavy compared with gasoline, but you can carry the action in your mind and then sympathise with the engine for not firing on a very cold morning.

Liquid gasoline will not explode, therefore, even though the cranking of the engine should draw into the cylinders a quantity of fuel, if that fuel is not vaporised, at least in part, there will be no firing, of a sort necessary to keep the engine running.

In order to get firing it is necessary to get an appreciable amount of gasoline vapor into the combustion chamber.

ABUSING THE CHOKE

Present gasoline calls for the use of the choke, even in warm weather, so that application of the choke in cold weather may not be satisfactory. The motorist must avoid the unnecessary use of the choke, the frequent filling of the cylinders with cold gasoline for starting and the excessive use of the storage battery for cranking the engine.

While a priming outfit overcomes starting difficulties, it does not do away with troubles brought about by insufficient vaporisation of the fuel due to the cold. In order that the fuel mixture be free from large liquid particles it is necessary to preheat the fuel and keep its temperature up until it reaches the combustion chamber. Any cooling down on the way defeats the purpose of the preheating. Hotspots, exhaust-jacketed intake manifolds, electric pre-heaters, etc., are all valuable additions to the engine, because they, at least, tend to keep the mixture temperature high and, if properly designed, they may accomplish every desirable result.

FORGET ILL AFFECTS

The average motorist is most concerned with methods of getting easy starting, forgetting for the time being at least any ill-affects, such as increased carbonisation, oil contamination, increased fuel consumption, etc. Various pieces of equipment are offered, which enable the motorist to so keep the once-started engine at sufficiently high temperature that it will operate under the hood as though on a summer's day. Some of these devices are described elsewhere in this issue.

Priming is a process of getting raw fuel right into the combustion chamber, avoiding the carbureter altogether. The reason for doing this, is to get in the large quantity of fuel introduced, a sufficient amount of its highly volatile constituent.

Since there is little of the highly volatile constituent, naturally a comparatively large quantity of the whole fuel must be used. The simplest method of priming, or of getting easy starting, is to introduce raw gasoline directly into the cylinder through the priming cups.

An improvement on this consists in using a half and half mixture of gasoline and commercial ether, or a very fine grade of gasoline. This method, of course, requires that the hood be lifted each time and the annoyance of this has led to the introduction of dash priming outfits.

MANY DESIGNS

There are numerous designs, but fundamentally they consist of a small tank with control on the dash and connections from the tank to the intake manifold. Opening the control, within driver's reach, allows priming mixture to flow into the manifold.

Another form consists of a hand-operated pump with connections to the manifold and main fuel line. A few strokes of the pump draws gasoline from the main fuel line and forces it into the manifold.

This does not permit of priming with a special mixture, since a separate tank is not employed. By using a special mixture firing is almost instantaneous with engine cranking. By using ordinary gasoline it may take longer to get results.

OVER HOT COIL

One electrical primer is designed so that gasoline passes over a red hot coil (made so by battery current) and then is passed to the intake manifold. Electrical primers as a whole seem entirely satisfactory. They are offered in many forms and usually sell in the states for $12 to $15, U.S. currency.

The automobile owner should bear in mind that good ignition is absolutely essential to easy starting. The hotter the spark the quicker will the mixture fire. A battery shows reduced capacity because of the cold and during cold weather it is called upon to do more work, in a shorter time, than it does in warmer weather. It is therefore suggested that the battery be kept always fully charged for the aforementioned reason and also because the fully charged battery will not freeze in temperatures ordinarily met with.

INDIAN GETS RECORD

One of the favorite motorcycle runs of the Pacific coast is the 132 mile stretch between Los Angeles and San Diego. Any rider who becomes prominent on the coast takes a crack at the latest mark set up on this boulevard run. A new record has just been set up by Roy Artley, on an Indian, mounted on Goodyear cord tires, the 132 mile distance having been covered in 127 minutes, an average speed of 62.18 miles per hour. Artley clipped 3½ minutes from his former record.

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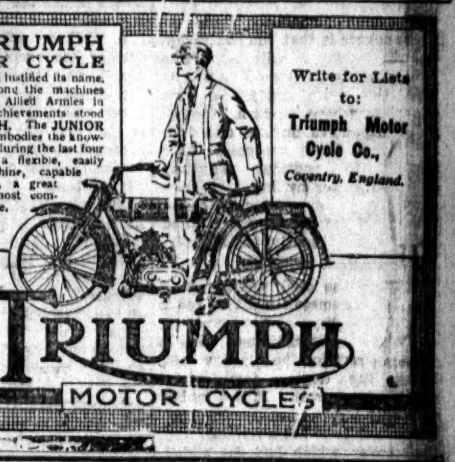
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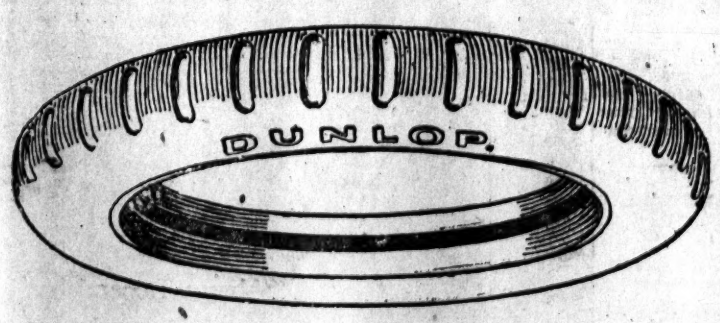

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Keeping The Engine Warm

Normal Operating Temperature Maintained By Use Of Novel Devices

If it were possible always to maintain the same normal operating temperature of the engine regardless of atmospheric conditions, there would be no need for worry on the part of the winter motorist. As conditions exist however the engine is cold when started and if the car is driven away, the engine will remain cold, for a comparatively long period. This means that it is necessary to drive with the choke applied part way at least, which is not the best thing for the engine and at the same time the engine does not perform well.

In order that normal operating temperature be reached quickly and at the same time the all-important advantage obtained of heat retention when the car is standing, it is necessary to employ some device that will enable the driver to control either the air flow through the radiator, the water circulation, or both.

If the control of these elements is not desired, the water or air or both may be heated by some outside agent but this scheme finds its greatest usefulness in the garage as difficulties are at once in the way when it is needed for use on the street.

The radiator and hood covers now manufactured form the simplest and cheapest method of retaining the engine heat and if an adjustable flap is provided for the radiator, it is easy enough to adjust this to limit the amount of air drawn through the radiator.

The criticism often made of these covers is that one has to get out of the car to adjust the flap and then readjust when engine as with the more conditions have changed, where modern, though more expensive devices one does not have to leave the seat. This applies to radiator shutters operated either by hand, thermostatically or by vacuum in the intake manifold, this latter method being more recently introduced.

NEWSPAPER USEFUL

During the cold weather it is not an uncommon sight to see a car with a piece of newspaper on the front of the radiator. This is used to restrict the air flow and bring the engine temperature quickly to normal. It is a makeshift way but it gives results. The better way is to use a radiator and hood cover which has the added advantage of looking well and above all retaining the engine heat while the car is standing still on the street.

One should always keep in mind that the cold engine carbonises more rapidly than a hot one, its lubrication is interfered with, the fuel economy is impaired and it does not run as well. Added to this are the difficulties experienced in the starting. If there is no warmth initially it means excessive priming and cranking. Excessive priming is bad because it means the introduction of too much liquid fuel into the combustion chamber, some of the fuel running down past the pistons into the crankcase, some leaving a large carbon deposit and the incomplete combustion that takes places means the deposit of a large quantity of water which also gets to the crankcase and mixes with the oil. The radiator and hood cover is designed to retain the heat of the engine so that starting-up on the street after a few hours' stop, will not be so difficult.

Some stock cars such as the Hudson and Columbia are fitted with radiator shutters. This is an excellent device which controls the air flow through the radiator. On starting up the shutter is closed so that no air flows and the engine warms up quickly. When the engine is warm the shutter is opened. In order that no difficulty stands in the way, a Motometer ought to be used in connection so the driver can tell when the engine is warm.

THERMOSTAT ALONE

Some drivers prefer the hand-operated shutter while others believe the thermostatically operated one as in the Columbia car, is to be preferred. Of course the latter is automatic.

In the Cadillac and some other cars there is a thermostat alone, without a shutter, so that only the water flow is controlled. If the thermostat blocks the water passage completely and permits of no circulation whatever there will be trouble because of the tendency for the water in the radiator to freeze while the engine is warming up.

A rather effective radiator shutter has recently been introduced which seems to overcome the disadvantages of some of the other warming-up devices. This is in the form of a vacuum-operated shutter.

The cylinder contains a diaphragm back of which is a thermostat chamber and a connection from it with the intake manifold. The diaphragm is connected to linkage controlling the shutter. As a cold engine is started, the vacuum is transferred to the chamber behind the diaphragm, thus causing the latter to move and close the shutters. The shutters remain closed so long as the engine is cold, but as it warms up the shutters gradually open and when the engine is operating normally the shutters are wide open.

This is accomplished by the thermostat controlling the vacuum line. The real importance of this feature is appreciated when it is remembered that when the engine stops the shutters close. This retains the heat, but an added feature is that the shutters remain closed so long as the engine temperature is low enough.

In order to overcome the defects of the ordinary type of radiator and hood cover with adjustable flap, one concern has brought out a radiator cover which incorporates a hand-controlled shutter.

This has obvious advantages, since the air flow is controlled and at the same time a suitable covering provided for keeping the heat in and the cold out.

For keeping the engine warm in the garage, there are numerous devices offered. The simplest is an electric heater connected with the ordinary lamp socket. The heater is placed under the hood and the heat generated is sufficient to keep the engine warm. A more elaborate scheme is that employing a kerosene-burning hot-air heater which throws a blast of hot air against the radiator and also circulates hot air through the garage.

KEEP MEN IN SHAPE

The value of systematic physical training for excutives is being recognised by industrial concerns throughout the country. It is well-known that exercise for those whose work does not normally provide it makes for efficiency and little loss of time through illness. The importance of good physical condition is understood at The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, O., special classes being held three times a week. Executives endorse the plan eagerly, realising the benefits obtained.

ADJUST BEARINGS PROPERLY

Every time a wheel is removed the bearing clip is removed with it, and consequently the bearing must be adjusted properly when the wheel is replaced. The best method of doing this is to turn the bearing up tight and then revolve the wheel a few times by hand, which overcomes any tendency to backlash.

HERE'S A TIRE RECORD

It is no longer true, if it ever was true that responsible tire manufacturers delight to see tires go wrong quickly, that car owners might find it necessary to buy new ones the sooner. The present plan of merchandising is to build the greatest possible mileage into the tires and to encourage the user to care for them properly, that their full life may be realised. That tire care pays is indicated in the tire experience of J. E. Whitmore, of East Hickory, Pa., who is now running a Hupmobile car for its fifth season. To date the car has run 65,000 miles, with one of the original Goodyear tires still running and three Goodyear tubes still in use. Three tires on this car ran better than 50,000 miles, the other two having been taken off at 51,500 and 52,000 miles respectively. Mr. Whitmore is under the impression that his tire experience stands as a world's record.

GOODYEAR BALLOONS

One of the biggests aeronautical exhibitions ever held in America, was at the show held in the Coliseum at Chicago during the week of January 8. The big manufacturers of aeronautical supplies are recognising the exhibition as a wonderful educational opportunity and supported the project generally. The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, which built more than 1,000 balloons for the government during the war, exhibited a full line of balloons at Chicago.

General Motors Corporation Building Big Laboratories

Company Also Erecting World's Largest Private Office Building In Detroit

More than $37,000,000 is being expended by the General Motors Corporation for new construction and expansion of its present great works in the United States.

Of the total amount appropriated more than $5,000,000 has been set aside for the erection of an immense fifteen story general office building in Detroit, with a research laboratory five stories in height by its side.

This structure will be known as the Durant Building, so named by the associates of Mr. W. C. Durant, President of General Motors, who in America, is called the "Father of the Automobile Industry."

The Durant Building will have a total actual office space of 875,000 square feet, while the total floor space of the building will be 1,200,000 square feet, equivalent to 30 acres. It will be approximately the same size as the office building that is now the largest in the world and will be far larger than any building whose space is used entirely by the business organisation. Nearly 11,000 persons will be accommodated on the office floors in addition to the occupants of the ground and top floors where sales rooms, service stations, etc., will be placed.

The building will occupy a plot of ground approximately 500 ft. by 400 ft. The office building proper will be 500 ft. long and 250 ft. wide. The laboratory building will be 500 ft. by 60 ft., and is to be equipped with the most highly developed apparatus science has evolved for testing materials and manufactured units in all stages of production.

In the main building there are to be approximately 2,500 offices, each 20x16 ft. The top floor will be used for dining rooms and club rooms for both employes and officials. Thirty-two elevators will be required to transport the occupants of this building to and from their offices.

The motor cars manufactured by the General Motor Corporation, in addition to a number of important automobile accessories are the following:

Buick, Chevrolet, Cadillac, Oldsmobile, Oakland,

Scripps-Booth, GMC Trucks and Samson Tractors.

Total production of these motor cars, trucks and tractors for the present year will be no less than 550,000.

All the General Motors automotive manufacturing establishments, particularly those of the cars named above, will benefit from the scientific laboratories now under construction.

Every piece of material that enters into the making of a motor car or other product manufactured by the General Motors Corporation has in the past undergone numerous tests to prove its goodness.

With the aid of this new laboratory, equipped with everything that science has been able to devise, and such new apparatus as may be built from time to time it is not too much to hope that important discoveries will be made in the General Motors laboratories that will do even more to popularise the automobile both by way of lightening the weight of the car, and by using it materials now perhaps unknown.

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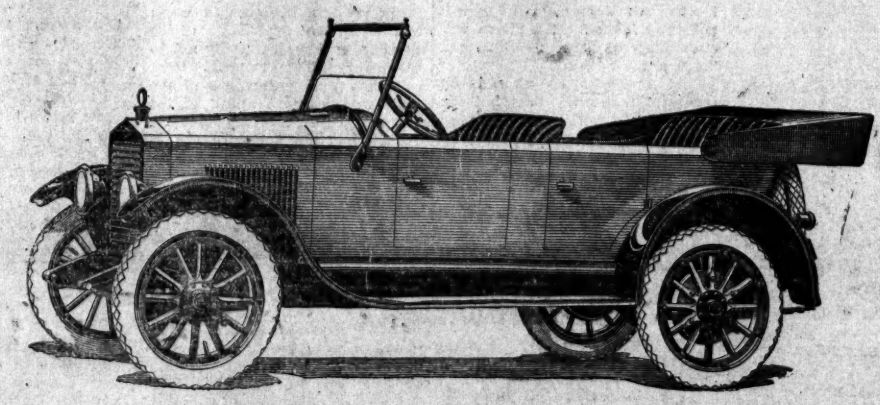

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"Not a single squeak or rattle in the whole car," writes one enthusiastic owner who has driven his ESSEX more than 13,000 miles.

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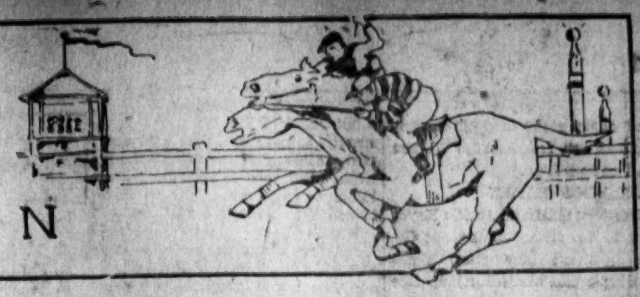

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 18, 1920

XAVIERS LOSE TO POLICE, 2-1

ollegians Are On Short End Although Leading, 1-0, At End Of First Half

IGGS AND NOODT INJURED

ecs And Customs Win Games In Second League; Rangers Go Under, 3-1

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

1st Division

S.M.P. beat S. F. X. 2-1.
Whizzbangs Scratched to S.F.C.

2nd Division

S.R.C. beat S.F.C. 4-2.
Customs beat Navy 8-0.
S.M.P. Scratched to J.R.C.

Friendly

S.F.C. beat Rangers 3-1.

Local football fans were disappointed yesterday for of the five league games scheduled to take place only three were played. In the first division the Whizzbangs scratched to the Club, giving the latter two points and a goal and in the second division the Police handed over similar privileges to the Jewish Recreation Club.

Of the games played, the St. Xaviers' lost to the Police in their first division league encounter, on the Police ground, by a 2-1 score. The two second division games which took place saw the Club lose to the Recs, 4-3 on the Recs ground and the Customs put it all over the Navy at the Hongkew Park, 8-0.

The Club, through the willingness of the Rangers, was able to stage a friendly game and ran out winners, 3-1.

XAVIERS SCORE FIRST

The match between the Police and St. Xavier's was played off yesterday afternoon on the Police ground when the Police succeeded in avenging their former defeat by scoring two goals to their opponents' one.

The game was marked by a chapter of accidents, Biggs of the Police having to leave the field in the second half owing to an injury to his knee and Noodt leaving in the same half owing to a sprained ankle.

The Police won the toss and were the first to press but were unable to score. After playing for a while on the defensive the Xaviers took up the attack and when the game had lasted 30 minutes J. Gutierrez sent in a difficult shot which was partly saved by the goalie but the ball rebounded to Elliot who shot at the cross bar and Clissold who happened to run up at the moment had the misfortune to kick the ball into his own goal.

From the kick-off the Xaviers again took up the attack but were unable to increase their lead and at the interval the score stood 1 to 0 in favor of the Xaviers.

POLICE EQUALISE

On the resumption of play the Police tried hard to equalise but the able defense of the Xaviers prevented them for a time from coming near the goal. After ten minutes had elapsed one of the Police half backs sent in a high shot which Sequeira saved but failed to hold the ball with the result that Knight who rushed in had little difficulty in placing it in the net and thus leveling the scores. Shortly after this goal Biggs was injured and had to leave the field.

Playing against ten men the Xaviers should have at least scored again but lack of combination and shifting of positions eventually lost them the game. It is only fair however to the Xaviers to say that they held the advantage against the Police for only a few minutes as shortly after Biggs left the field Elliot was told to leave for rough play and a few minutes later Noodt left owing to an injury to his ankle and the Xavier's had then to play nine men against the Police's ten.

HOTCHKISS SHINES

The Xaviers worked hard to score but were tired out and just ten minutes before the final whistle the Police scored the winning goal, Hotchkiss taking advantage of a mistake by the backs had the goal at his mercy and scored easily. The final whistle went with the Police victors by 2 goals to one. Mr. Fulton refereed the match.

RECS ON LONG END

An enthusiastic crowd witnessed the Club's second string succumb to the Recs, on the latter club's ground, yesterday afternoon to the tune of 4-2.

The Recs so far have been unbeaten in the second league and the Jewish Recreation Club are runners up. So yesterday afternoon the J.R.C. turned and rooted for the Club and the St. Xavier's supporters left their first team to suffer at the hands of the Police

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PLAYS AND PLAYERS

BY DOMINO

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

The tax-collector finds it hard
To gather in his money,
Linebarger finds himself debarred
Which really isn't funny.
We've lots of styles in Mixed Court smiles,
But take my word Professor,
That Char Sung-mow
Will not have chow
With Grant Jones, the Assessor.

* * *

THE A. D. C.

The A. D. C. is now busy with Gilbert and Sullivan's. "The Pirates of Penzeance" and the chorus rehearsals are in full swing. It is hoped that the production will take place at the end of February or very early in March.

Quite a big crowd of vocalists has been got together and those in charge express themselves as well pleased with the quality. There is a big number of new faces and among the principals there will be at least three who have not appeared here, but who have gained fame in other climes.

Mr. Peyton Griffin is looking after the scenery which promises to be as elaborate as it is sure to be artistic. I had the pleasure of seeing some of his plans the other evening, and can pronounce them splendid.

* * *

There are rumors, and I hope they come true, that the amateurs will put on a Shakespearean production before the present season has run its course. From what the little bird tells me, the play for presentation will be "Twelfth Night," a comedy, which for humor, interest, settings and music, ranks among the very best of Shakespeare's plays.

* * *

The little people of the Public School for Girls have again come out triumphant with their charming show "Peter Pan." There was a wonderful freshness about the masterpiece of Barrie's that could not help delighting the big audiences that witnessed it. The kiddies were so thoroughly enjoying themselves that their enthusiasm was infectious.

Miss Beryl Rasmussen was the genius who guided the activities of the children into the channels where they would score with every line and every scene. Mrs. Master and Mr Edwardes were the grown ups, who contributed splendid little studies to the success. Not the least pleasing feature of the show was the music, and here the little folk were well served by the Municipal Band under the capable direction of Mr. R. B. Hurry. It was altogether a most delightful series of performances upon which Miss Rasmussen and her pulls are to be heartily congratulated.

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On the 28th of this month the Country Club is to have a dramatic evening all on its own. These affairs are always most enjoyable and provide one act sketches which give the best of our amateurs opportunities to shine. Two of the playlets to be produced are "A Marriage has been Arranged" and "Op o' my thumb."

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THE DENNISTON PLAYERS

The Denniston Players have now ended their second week at the Lyceum Theater and it says much for the popularity of the visitors that they are still playing to big houses and pleasing them.

The one outstanding production of the past week was undoubtedly "Friendly Enemies." I have always felt with regard to these players that they were too good for their plays. In "Friendly Enemies" they had a piece which approaches greatness It has all the ingredients that make DRAMA. There is distinct character drawing, real situations and fine relief. It is a war play, but the subject with which it primarily deals is so insistent that it can last till the time when the problem becomes a solution. America is at the present time the melting pot of the world, very much like England was a thousand or more years ago when Saxon, Dane, Anglo and Norman all came together, and after the lapse of centuries produced the modern Englishman. Not a bad production either. The States has the same problem today, and during the war, with its ten million Germans, the problems of neutrality and intervention must have been almost impossible of solution. The play makes unconsciously a fine apologia for Wilson. How could he do anything else but write notes and educate his people until he had convinced them that they were all Americans, no matter what their forebears were!

There was one speech in the play that is well worth quoting I have not got the exact words, but old Karl said something like this. "My son is fighting for America and the Allies and for my country Germany, so that it may again become the Germany of great poets, philosophers, scientists and educators, that it may crush the evil germ of militarism, and thus prove a healthy country, ready and able to help in the progress of the world's good." Fine sentiments from the German-American, who had had his eyes opened, and surely the underlying keynote of the League of Nations.

There will be another chance to see "Friendly Enemies." It will be given at Saturday's matinee, and I should not be surprised if it were not demanded even a fourth time. It is a great play.

THIS WEEK'S PLAYS

Tomorrow the Denniston Players will present "Third Degree." It is a play that most playgoers have been looking forward to with curiousity and interest. It is Charles Klein's most successful drama and is a thorough expose of American police methods and their iniquitous "Third Degree" employed to extract evidence from criminals, which in many cases is false. It is a vivid, vital portrayal of real life, with many moments of intense excitement; many scenes of suppressed emotion, interspersed throughout by some genuine comedy.

Reynolds Denniston, who has been unfortunate with his throat, will make his first appearance with his players. Denny has always been popular here, and has earned for himself a reputation as a stage detective. This time he appears as a lawyer, and if he is a bit crabbed, he has a heart of gold. You will like him in "The Third Degree." I saw him a couple of days ago, and he was enthusiastic about the play, and simply itching to look at the local playgoer across the footlights again. His throat was still weak, but what with sprays, no cigarettes, and "no, nothing" to drink, he is able to make himself understood.

"The Third Degree" requires a strong company. We have now had an opportunity of judging the company both in comedy and tragedy; both in good and bad plays; and they have always proved equal to the task set before them. Most of the productions are such that there is no player who dominated the stage; there has been rather a levelness throughout, in which all the actors are called upon to show up well.

Most of the productions have run through with a smoothness that not only shows plenty of rehearsal, but also an esprit de corps in the company which makes points easy to score. So often is it seen in theatricals that a man or woman have to work almost to straining point to "get there." They have to be "workers" instead of players." This is owing to the star system, where there is too much of "Here I take the center of the stage" and "Here I take the limelight."

Next Wednesday and Thursday "The Unkissed Bride" will be presented. I have not the faintest idea what it is all about, and don't know whether company is good or bad in it. I have never heard of an unkissed bride. I am told it is absolute farce.

"The Woman in Room 13" is one of the famous plays of the last season. It ran for nine months at the Republic Theater New York, where it received universal praise as a drama of extraordinary ingenuity and power. The story of the play is based upon a vital theme of today and is told in a swift-moving action steadily cumulative in interest.

The drama was written by Samuel Shipman, who also had a hand in the writing of "Friendly Enemies," "The House of Glass" and the "Eyes of Youth." So that sounds all right.

* * *

The dramatic critic is never popular; he cannot please everybody. His work so far as I understand it, should be constructive rather than destructive. He should not only give the public his own opinion but should try with might and main to feel the pulse of the audience and express it.

It is a pity that dramatic criticism is looked upon as news. This fact entails racing back to a newspaper office somewhere about midnight and passing judgment upon a play that it has probably taken a brilliant author a year to write and a company of actors weeks and weeks of rehearsal to produce. There was one critic who boasted that he wrote his critiques on the elevated train running from the theater to the office of his newspaper. He who runs may read, but he who runs cannot write.

A good criticism should be as helpful to the player as it is to the public who want to know what a show is like. Usually it spends itself in an account of the plot and a word of praise for the leading players.

The New York Sun had a critic with a punch. In a column review of Tree's Hamlet, one sentence was devoted to Mrs. Tree. "Mrs. Tree played Ophelia; and she should never do it again." At one presentation of a well-known Continental drama the same writer closed his review by the remark, "The players threaten to repeat the performance tomorrow." One can well imagine such a critic being just a trifle disliked among actors and actresses.

INDOOR SPORTS — By Tad

ON THE SQUARE — COME WITH A NATURAL- IS THAT THE LAYOUT YOU PUT UP FOR THIS FISHING TRIP
SARDINES - CANNED SALMON ANCHOVIES SMOKED HERRING LOBSTER PATTIES CRAB SALAD
I THOUGHT ALL YOU GUYS LIKED FISH
HE THOUGHT WE'D GET TIRED OF BEAR MEAT
I KNEW IT — ANY GUY WHO SMOKES A PIPE - OH-KILL THAT WHILE ITS HAPPY
INDOOR SPORTS
TAKING A SLANT AT THE FEED BAG THE CHEF OF THE PARTY GOT UP FOR A THREE DAY FISHING TRIP
TAD '20

ST. JOHN'S WINS BASKETBALL GAME

Team 'A' Beats Shanghai College Quintet, 55-20; American School Loses

Two fast basketball matches were played at Shanghai College yesterday afternoon.

Shanghai (B) put up a game fight against St. Johns (A), but they were outclassed from the beginning, Tyau was the star of the game, shooting eleven goals and three foul goals. Fan, Su and Dzao did good work for Shanghai.

The summary:

Shanghai College.—Dzao lf, Fan rf, Su c, Liao lg, Djang rg, (20).

St. Johns.—Meng lf, Tyau rf, Yang c, Daung lg, Tsung rg, (55).

Goals from floor: Tyau 11, Yang 10, Meng 3, Su 3, Dzao, 3, Daung 2, Fan.

Goals from fouls: Fan 6, Tyau 3.

Time: 2 20-min. periods. Referee: Giauque. Scorer: Grafton

Following the above league match came a friendly game between Shanghai (A) and the American School. The final score was 50 to 75 favoring Shanghai (A). Feng and Viking were the leading players.

The summary:

American School.—Chase lf, Haskell, Squires rf, Viking c, Waters lg, Elterich rg, (25).

Shanghai.—Feng lf, Hwang rf, Lo c, Chow lg, Zee rg, (A) (50).

Goals from floor: Feng 15, Viking 5, Squires Hwang 3, Lo 3, Chow 2, Waters, Zee, Haskell.

Goals from fouls: Viking 5, Feng 1, Lo 1. Time: 2 20-min. periods Referee: C. D. Giauque. Scorer: Grafton.

Beckett Out In First Round; Carpentier Has Easy Time

Right Uppercut To Jaw Ends Battle After One Minute And Ten Seconds Of Fighting

London, Dec. 5.—It took Georges Carpentier, world war hero and pugilistic idol of France, one minute and ten seconds to knock out Joe Beckett, champion of Great Britain, in their battle for the heavyweight championship of Europe in the Holborn Stadium here last night.

A right uppercut which landed on the point of the Briton's chin with terrific force sent the massive Beckett to the mat for the fatal count of ten, and when "ten" had been tolled Carpentier lifted his beaten antagonist from the rosin and gently handed him into the waiting arms of his seconds.

The fight ended with such suddenness that the 5,000 persons who had been able to secure seats in the stadium were dumbfounded. For nearly half a minute no one believed that the contest had ended; they could not realise that Beckett, the 6 to 5 favorite, the man who was expected to tear into the Frenchman and beat him down with terrific blows had been beaten, and beaten practically with one punch.

CARPENTIER LANDS FIRST

Carpentier opened the round by landing the first punch. This was a short left jab but there was little force behind it. Beckett rushed in and uppercut with all the weight of his body behind the punch, but the Frenchman dodged the blow with the greatest apparent ease. Then there was a little open sparring in the center of the ring. Beckett, unwilling to spar with the clever Carpentier, who made him look foolish at long range, rushed to close quarters, and this was his undoing. The French champion met the rushing Briton by stepping in and shot his right up to the jaw, and the fight was over.

Beckett fell like a pole-axed steer, and there wasn't a quivver to his prostrate form as Referee Angel counted over him.

It was a sad ending to what promised to be one of the greatest fights ever staged in this city.

Nearly $150,000 were paid into the box office by the fight followers, who occupied every seat and available inch of standing room in the stadium to witness the contest, and when it was realised that the show was over almost before it had begun the spectators were stunned.

FRENCHMAN GETS CREDIT

Carpentier though, was given the honors that are a champion's as he left the ring. He was cheered to the echo and lifted to the shoulders of enthusiasts and carried about the building. Finally, after pleading with his friends, the Frenchman was safely deposited in his dressing room. He quickly dressed and rushed into the stadium where he received the congratulations of the Prince of Wales and hundreds of members of the nobility among which were many women.

To say that the result has stunned London—all England in fact—is putting it mildly. Nothing can be heard all over the city today but comment on the battle. Regret that a Britisher had his colors lowered by a Frenchman is heard on every side but at the same time there is a tinge of satisfaction in the fact that Carpentier, the boxer who entered the world's war at its outbreak and stuck to the end, had been the man to win.

All London and most of Paris seemed to be on hand for the bout. Those who were unable to secure seats or standing room and were thus barred from seeing the battle, milled around the stadium kept in control by an army of policemen.

There was very little disorder though it took all the time of the "Bobbies" to keep the stadium from being rushed.

When word was received by the thousands on the outside that the bout had ended so suddenly and in favor of Carpentier, a groan of disappointment went up, but this was quickly followed by cheers for the winner.

CAN FIGHT DEMPSEY NOW

Carpentier's victory, it is generally admitted, puts him in line for a battle with Jack Dempsey for the World's heavyweight championship. Promoter Cochran, who put on the last night's bout, will leave for New York within a few days. He will go at once to the Coast and try to secure Dempsey's signature to a contract calling for him to meet Carpentier in London.

He is prepared to offer a sum of money to the Yankee that he thinks will be irresistible.

American followers of the fight game here just now are of the opinion that Cochran will have to carry the Bank of England over with him to outbid the promoters of the United States, who also wish to stage the contest.

While it was scheduled that the principals in the big bout would

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Dempsey Was Glad Carpentier Won

Los Angeles, December 5.—"I'm glad Carpentier won. I wanted the Frenchman to win all along, but from what I had heard about Beckett's ability as a fighter I was a little bit leary of the result."

Such was the comment of Jack Dempsey, world's heavyweight champion, as he read the flash over the wire telling of Carpentier's quick victory.

"The result was a surprise. I did not figure Carpentier to win so easily, and neither did anyone else I talked with. The Frenchman must have the goods."

Asked if he expected a challenge from Carpentier the champion replied in the affirmative.

"Sure, it was understood the winner of the fight was to challenge me."

"And what will you do?"

"It's a little too soon to answer that just now."

HARRIERS RUNNER FIRST MAN HOME

Friendly Contest With Nanyang Is Taken By Hawley In Good Finish

The Shanghai Harriers journeyed to Nanyang University yesterday to take part in a friendly inter-club run with the Chinese team there. There was a capital turn-out of runners.

H. A. Vanderbeek made a splendid trail over a course of about four and a half miles.

The runners started from the University grounds, there being a scramble over the first half mile, the pace being very hot. After the first mile had been covered one of the college runners led the way, closely followed by several of the Harriers.

E. C. Hawley not only won the special medal offered by the university but also won the sealed handicap which was run off in connection with this race.

The first three men in the sealed handicap were Hawley, Rose and Seredkin.

The course was four and one half miles in length, through the Siccawei-Hungjao district with a run in of a mile and a half along Hungjao road. The latter part of the course was rather stiff owing to the dust clouds encountered because of the motor car traffic. The excellent time of 32'-54" was made by the winner, Hawley of the Harriers, Rose also of the Harriers was second in 33'-23". Of the school runners, Chu of Nanyang (33'-46"), Yang of Kiangsu Second Normal (34'-40"), and Captain Hsu of Nanyang (35'-9") made the best times. The team prize—a silver shield went to Nanyang with a score (excluding scores made by the Harriers who did not compete for the team prize) of 15 (1, 3, 5, 6). The second team was Kiangsu Second Normal with a score of 37 (2, 8, 13, 14).

This race completes the season for the Nanyang squad (with the exception of a team in the Harriers school boy race in March). This concluding event also counts as the fourth race of the season for which prizes are annually offered. It has been the endeavor of the Nanyang Athletic Association to encourage cross country running among Chinese schools, and the cooperation of the Harriers led by the veterans of the road, McKenna, Smeeden and Hawley has been appreciated by the management.

After the run the Harriers were entertained at tea by the College.

Golf Today

The championship final of the Shanghai Junior Golf Club will be played at the Hongkew Recreation Ground today.

BENBOW ROWE COPS ANOTHER

Fights Dust And Wins With Earl B. Grabbing The H.W. In 'Unt

BURKILL BREAKS ANKLE

Beith Hurt, Too; Colonel Cox Commands Rear Guard; Rain Needed, Hounds!

BY JOHNNY WALKER

And it came to pass on the night before the Jewish Sabbath, Sparke was in the Club and sat before a fire, for the night was exceeding cold.

And there came unto him, one, Cedric, saying why is not the notice on the board?

And Sparke spake unto him sorrowfully, saying "There is no 'Unt."

Whereupon Cedric became filled with wrath, which cocoa and fresh bread, yea, even whisky soda, failed to assuage.

And he abused the Elders of the Pack, crying: "Are we children that those we elect in authority shall tell us whether we 'Unt or not? Shall we suffer these same Elders to appoint unto us each one an Amah? What, I beseech thee is there in the country to fear but Dust, and we fear not Dust! Therefore why shall we not 'Unt?"

And Cedric, rent his garments which is the way of discontented hounds, but none comforted him, for all the young men as they entered looked for a start notice and saw it not and their faces became troubled.

And they gathered them together and muttered one to the other they would tell the world what they thought of the old women, the Elders.

Then came one Springle, one of the Elders aforesaid, and told the assemblage gleefully how when walking the country he had slain a teal that was too weak to escape and that he thought the next day's course could be run.

And Sparke said unto Cedric, Hearken ye! that Sect of Pharisees known as Light Horse, when in wine, sing a song of two grasshoppers which in the hundred and fifty-first verse sayeth: They were only only fooling. And I, Sparke the Inimitable, like unto whom no man ever was, am fooling thee, O Cedric.

And Cedric's heart rejoiced as he saw the notice pinned on the board and together with the younger hounds of the Pack he hastened to whoop it up.

And one old battered hound called Crawford, he of the Curse, said, I thought these people had learned the folly of their ways, but alas, my judgment hath erred. Despite the dust and hard going they will 'Unt tomorrow.

And he lifted up his voice and wept. And he drowned his sorrow in a large glass.

DUST THOU ART

It needed not a prophet of old to foretell Dust. No rain for weeks, freezing all day, freezing all night, country bone dry crying for water, and yet the young men are still keen and eager to take their lives in their hands. Such a love of the sport tells what a fascinating game is this paper 'Unting.

The Fox, one Springle, elected on a home country run and those experienced enough prophesied the run would develop into a steeplechase, which sure enough it did.

Even going to the start, the dust was choking ankle deep walking from the road to Old Handicap Bridge. Judging by the number of ponies waiting, few were deterred by fear of dust and as time drew near this same dust assumed an ominous cloud as hounds commenced to feather around keen to be off to the horrors beyond.

A bright sun above, a yellow parched earth beneath made the country side look unreal and eerie. So noted the Scribe as he got aboard his trusty steed and whipped in those hounds that were getting out of hand.

No instructions were left by the Fox but blue and white was laid plain to the eye, and sharp to time, the 'Unt cast off. Away went the crowd, each man trying to get ahead of the other feller's dust, which fact perhaps accounted for the hot pace from start to finish. Left handed, from the start over the flats, where several men so soon tested the quality of the ground, to the line known as Highland Grips, which though not large, made cadaver of a few

more, sharp right through a creep hole and left front across Warren Road to Bee Line.

THEY DROP EARLY

Bertie Burkill and Jackie Hayes were to the front cutting out the pace (indeed they were there practically the whole run) up Bee Line which was a mess of mud heaps, promising to lay out the whole field. Nobody except those in front could see, but fortunately a spectator standing on a grave called out "there is no paper." Pull up, check, spread out to the low ground, and away went Bertie with a yell while the cloud of dust chased away after him, round a lagoon top of Bee Line and left across that horrid rut and furrow to Barrier Creek, at the jumps on which the young men fell like ripe apples.

At one big jump here the local jesters had laid thick slabs of ice on the landing side and their ingenuity met with its expected reward.

At the Bath Tub Jump, Mr. Sorensen was observed sorrowfully regarding his pony, The Screamer, which had, alas, broken its back.

INVISIBLE LEAPS

On, ever on, no let up, through Drop and Crawl, the big jumps on Westward Ho, over the Platform to Family Tree Platform, Potter's Rest and so to Dallas' Grave, where the dust was so thick the Scribe was over before he knew the jump was there.

The pace was killing but the tat's were willing, and away they chased, Bertie ever in the lead going like a grey ghost with his attendant sprite Jacky, across Hungjao Road where several motor-cars had pulled up in wonderment to see this crazed cloud of dust go by, across the flats to Middling Tree Platform, over Forth, which looks a big jump, rounding the lagoon to Sa Ka Dong Platform, no rest, no let up, no check, going like hell went this mad pack, thinning out gradually as men and ponies went down like ninepins.

After Sa Ka Dong Village, the fox had laid a line of small nothings which several fellers missed out, but none can blame them, the dust was so blinking thick, across the Wilderness, one big jump, the Double Artery Creek Platforms straight ahead to Hungjao Road again, and here one might reasonably expect a check.

TO BEE LINE

But no, there to the right of the road was a blue coated crowd sure sign of an awkward place, and it was so, for the hounds keen on blood jostled one the other, and one was left lamenting.

Away into the eye of the sun again, westward lay scent in an unknown patch of country, but the pace remained hot as ever, over a capital jump, a rotten B.M.H., and then Pons, spoiled by heaps of mud, which stopped a few ponies.

Those who survived sped on, right, over Pons Platform, and straight ahead to Bee Line. About twelve riders were left in the leading bunch. Bertie had dropped out, and Earl B. was leading with Benbow on his tail, and Benbow beat Earl B. to the Flags by one length.

After the first dozen finished, came a long long silence. Where's the 'Unt asked the people. After ten minutes the Club Coolie rolled up the ropes, but then came a cry, "Here's the rest," and four men came home gallantly led by Colonel Cox, and then silence. Query, where is the rest of the big field?

Benbow scores his second win this season, and as Earl B. carries avoirdupois he gets the H. W., his third win this season. Well done both!

News comes in that Bertie Burkill, who deserved to win, has broken his ankle, and Ben of the tribe of Beith, his collar bone. Hard luck, gentlemen, everybody is very sorry, and we all wish you a speedy recovery.

Pray for rain young fellers, we want it badly.

Next week, Benbow promises us a French 'Unt.

THE CARD READ

Eleventh 'Unt January 17, 1920.

Start: Old Handicap Bridge.

Finish: Bee Line.

'Unt laid by Mr. M. O. Springfield.

1.—E. S. Benbow Rowe on Rosewood.

2.—H. W., Earl B. Rose on Rosewood.

3.—C. C. Boyd on Black Fox.

4.—J. A. Hayes on Tiga.

5.—S. B. M. Bremner on Whitewash.

6.—R. F. C. Master on Wild Cat.

Souza Is First Man Home In Kiangwan Friendly Hunt

BY JOHN HAIG

The Friendly Hunt at Kiangwan yesterday proved a success there being over 60 starters. The course was laid by Messrs. G. L. Lubeck and F. A. Witschi.

At 3 o'clock the Master, Mr. Chas. Encarnacao, led his troop from the square before the Race Course. The trail led around the Golf Links where the hunters soon found themselves in a beautiful country. The first big jump was negotiated with difficulty. A few smaller jumps followed and then a splendid ground for a mad gallop gave thrilling experiences to many.

RUDOLF'S ADVENTURES

A newcomer, one Rudolf Witschi, a hotspur, had lost his way in the strange country when he was suddenly confronted by the Woosung train. The good Patron (who has lost none of his rare qualities) challenged the driver to a race.

Whirling round, Rudolf started on his journey round the earth! Faster and faster grew the pace. Over hill and dale they flew and his thoughts turned to the brave days of William Tell.

Exhausted, they arrived at the banks of a river where they decided to halt for a bath and gladly did good Patron help the youthful hunter to a delightful plunge.

Runaways had become the order of the day. It was a ripping hunt! Everywhere youngsters with flushed faces were out to win!

And now came the big event. It was a steep jump. Came one E. Souza on good old Magic, who flew over in true style. Then T. Schneider on his dear Settlement, followed by the Master and his eager troop. Many fell over the precipice and Messrs. Cohen, Siemsen & Co. had not yet reported at the hour of going to press. One G. A. Waller is said to have chased his Star right up to the river. Fishermen report a pony swimming over to Pootung. A hunting party leaves by the first launch this morning.

FRED SCORES

Mr. E. Remedios, the well known Portuguese athlete, had a most exciting time on his Happy Hit. Three times did this popular star disappear under water but eventually he met luck. One of the foxes had come to grief and had hid itself behind a bush. "Eh! Isn't that a fox?" cried Fred with excitement. The poor thing was too weak to escape and Fred brought home his prize. It was a clever fox and Baby called him Fred!

The Hunt ended some distance behind the Range. The card read:

1. E. Souza on Magic.
2. C. Cooke on White's Companion.
3. C. Collaco on Morning Star.
4. Carl. Remedios on Goodwood.
5. T. Schneider on Settlement.
6. Rud. Witschi on Patron.

With a view to encouraging riding, Mr. F. A. Witschi has kindly promised a lecture on "The Art of Horsemanship." This will be followed with a practical demonstration by Mr. Charles Encarnacao the gentleman breaker. The program includes a mount on a buckjumper.

At The Theaters

George Bronson Howard's "God's Man," in seven reels will be the attraction at the Apollo Theater beginning Thursday. The picture features H. B. Warner and is from the Frohman Amusement Company studios.

Beginning tomorrow at the Apollo William Hart is to appear in a five-act Western drama, "Between Men." The story is by Gardner Sullivan and Thomes Ince.

"The Witching Hour," with Aubrey Smith, is to be screened at the matinee today. The picture is of unusual interest locally as Aubrey Smith will be here soon with the Marie Tempest Company.

Tonight at the Apollo the bill will be headed by "All Wrong," the comedy that has drawn big houses to the playhouse since Thursday night. It is in five parts and stars Bryant Washburn.

The screen version of "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp," a Fox production, will be shown at the Olympic Theater tonight and tomorrow night. It is in eight reels.

Ann Pennington will be seen in "The Rainbow Princess" at the Victoria Theater tonight and tomorrow night.

The Rusian Dramatic Company will shortly produce "Romance," a famous Russian play, at the Victoria. Mme. Nina A. Tersky will appear. Booking starts at Moutrie's tomorrow.

Japanese drama will head the bill at the Towa Cinema, 4 Woochang Road, tonight. A Keystone comedy is also on the program.

Episodes of "Houdini" will be screened at the Isis Theater this afternoon and beginning tomorrow night. There will be no moving picture show at the Isis tonight. The fifth and sixth episodes of "Houdini" are announced for this afternoon while tomorrow night will see the first screening of the seventh and eighth episodes of the serial.

The final six parts of "The Secret Kingdom" head the program for this afternoon at the New Helen Theater. Tonight's offering includes the third and fourth episodes of "The House of Hate," Pathe's latest gazette, a Lonesome Luke comedy and a two-part keystone. Beginning tomorrow night the fifth and sixth episodes of "The House of Hate" will be shown.

Mme. Belikovitch, Russian classical dancer, was greeted by a crowed house last night when she made her first appearance at the Carlton ball room. She will appear nightly. Mme. Belikovitch comes here from the Warsaw Opera House.

With Charles Klein's "The Third Degree" for Monday and Tuesday nights, "The Unkissed Bride" for Wednesday and Thursday and "The Woman in Room 13" for Friday and Saturday the Denniston Players bid fair to have another capacity week. "Friendly Enemies," with Mr. W. D. Howard as Karl Pfeifer, will be played again Saturday afternoon.

Shanghai Billiards League

Week ending January 17

MASONIC	vs.	AMERICAN
J. W. Prince 296		H. E. Gibson 300
R. Phillips 281		E. Taylor 300
F. W. Jones 300		E. L. McKlosky 123
C. Matthews 300		W. Hoffman 266
J. F. W. Milne 300		F. W. Sutterle 235
1477		1224
THIRTY	**vs.**	**M. E. INST**
E. F. Fastings 300		J. E. Grant 173
T. E. Poignand 300		G. M. Boyes 157
J. V. Jensen 300		T. E. Wilson 293
H. B. Ollerdessen 300		W. S. Campbell 177
G. O. Wootten 300		Geo. Alexander 264
1500		1064
LUSITANO	**vs.**	**POLICE**
G. M. P. Remedios 168		Capt. Barrett 300
E. D. Bush 300		J. Sullivan 183
C. M. P. Remedios 300		P. W. Reeves 227
J. M. C. Lopes 300		C. J. Bull 277
J. P. Campos 300		E. W. Everson 126
1368		1113
PORTUGUEZ	**vs.**	**POWHATTAN**
E. P. da Silva 133		C. S. Peacock 300
J. Webster 300		H. Brewer 262
V. Pereira 275		H. Langley 300
L. Ferreira 285		R. Bailey 300
C. B. Remedios 300		P. H. Cobb 250
1291		1412
CUSTOMS	**vs.**	**MUNICIPAL**
Capt. Gowing 300		A. Mackintosh 172
T. Mellows 198		L. E. Todd 300
G. B. Stormes 300		A. W. Yorke 201
H. Ericksen 300		G. O. Jackson 263
F. Stormes 300		A. de Kryger 252
1398		1188

Teams	Points	Total Scores for	Total Scores against
Lusitano ...	16	11512	8995
Thirty	14	11316	9898
Customs	12	10576	10784
M. E. Inst. ..	8	10627	10476
Powhattan ..	8	10557	10590
Masonic	8	10633	10521
Portuguez ..	6	10341	10680
Police	6	10136	11274
Municipal ..	2	9510	10784
American ...	0	9916	11270

Here's Real Hero; Umpired 125 Games For Boys In France

Richard L. M'Bain, a former New England semi-professional ball player, returned yesterday from France with the reputation of being one umpire who managed to stand the gaff and the whimsicalities of some 100,000 doughboy fans in the A. E. F. McBain, who went overseas for the Knights of Columbus, umpired no less than 125 games and several double-headers thrown in for good measure—which is a record for soldier games in France.

McBain started the season May 5 with the Diamond Division (5th) at Mondorf-le-Bains, in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. He officiated with the try-outs until the divisional team was formed and went on tour all through Germany. Many other umpires had likewise started out, but proverbially speaking "many were called, but few were chosen."

McBain proved to be one of the few chosen, and then remained alone, because the jibes and yowls of khaki-clad fans made all the others "haul tail to the rear."

Xaviers Lose To Police, 2-1

(Continued from Page 1)

to come and howl against the Recs, but still John Wade—not too old at what, say 30—held his crowd well together and pulled the fat out of the fire.

The Recs. were up against the wind in the first half but with this disadvantage were still able to cross over at lemon time with the score in their favor by 2-1. Goldman started the scoring from the left wing for the visitors giving Canda, the Recs custodian, little chance to save. Pressure by the home forwards for some ten minutes after Goldman's goal saw the Recs draw level through Sofoulis. Sofoulis before the interval again beat Bertes after Wade had taken the ball down the left wing drawing the defence in great style.

In the second half both teams got going but the homesters soon proved they had more of the game than the Club. Norriss, receiving a good pass from his half, swung the ball into the center only to get it sent back immediately to enable him to make full use of the opening offered.

REED MISSES

The Club soon took up the pressure again and was awarded a penalty kick but Reed took the kick and missed the goal. With this let off the Recs again got busy and were not long in adding their fourth and last tally again through young Sofoulis.

Brodie took a pass from Goldman on the left wing and had little trouble in beating Canda for the Club's second tally. The Recs played with a much better combination than their visitors, John Wade holding them well together in the pivot position.

Sofoulis, Norriss and Brockett were always dangerous in the forward line for the home team while Freddie Ollerdessen kept a good sound position at back. With a few more seasons' experience Shanghai, and the Recs, will have another Harry in Freddie for their senior agreggation.

For the losers Goldman and Brodie were the only two of the forwards to show to advantage, Macdonald was by far the pick of the half line with Goldman and Bertes in the last defense doing well.

S. F. C., 3; RANGERS, 1

The Club's mixed senior aggregation were extremely lucky yesterday afternoon to get a game for it was not until as late as eleven in the morning that they knew the Whizzbangs could not muster an eleven to put in the field.

The Rangers very willingly came to the rescue and gave the Club a pleasant hour and a quarter getting three goals against their visitors' one. The Rangers put up a game fight but with Robertson, Campbell and Brown, three of the city's best halves out against them, they could only beat the home team's custodian once.

Robertson, of the Club's defense, was responsible for two talles registered by the S.F.C., the third coming from a scrimmage in front of goal. Brown beat the Club's backs and put the leather between the sticks for the Rangers.

CUSTOMS HAS EASY TIME

The Customs Football Club yesterday afternoon at the Hongkew Club did not give the bluejackets a look in taking their second league game in comfortable style by a margin of 8-0. Ogden, Barnes and Mellows figured prominently in the bombardment of their visitors' goal.

HARVARD ELEVEN BEATS OREGON 7-6

Eastern Footballers Win Contest To Decide Superiority Of East Or West

Pasadena, California, January 3.—In the first intercollegiate football game ever held between teams representing the east and the far west, Harvard this afternoon defeated the University of Oregon, Pacific coast champions, by a score of 7 to 6. All scoring took place in the second period.

In the second period Church of Harvard scored a touchdown, Horween kicking the goal. Steers and Manerud of Oregon also registered with field goals during the same period.

The game was clean and hard-fought throughout. In the last few minutes of play Harvard lost the ball on downs within a foot of Oregon's goal line.

Thirty thousand spectators witnessed the game.

Navy Boxing Bouts

Several boxing and exhibition contests will be given by the men of U. S. S. Wilmington and French Cruiser d'Estrees to be held in the gymnasium of the Navy Y. M. C. A. 6 Avenue Edward VII on Tuesday, January at 8:30 p.m. There will also be other entertainment features.

Members of American Company, Shanghai Volunteers have been invited to be present.

WILLARD WOULD TAKE ON FULTON EARLY IN YEAR

Manhattan Expects To See Big Fellows Stage Bout To A Decision

JESS WANTS COME BACK

New York Legislature May Change Boxing Law At This Session

Jess Willard, ex-champion, and Fred Fulton, the ponderous plasterer of Rochester, Minn., probably will be exchanging massive swings in this vicinity shortly after the first of the year. The ponderous plasterer will arrive from London next week; Jess Willard is uttering plaintive moans from Lawrence, Kan., to be given another chance to kiss the canvas, and, last but not least, it begins to look as though the next session of the New York Legislature would pass the Army, Navy and Civilian Board's bill to permit twelve rounds to a decision.

The combination of these three circumstances point to the bout. Some of those who seem to have the inside on solons and boxers are willing to assert already that New Yorkers will have to lock the city gates and throw out barbed wire entanglements to keep the match away.

Tex Rickard, who promoted some of the biggest prize fights of late years, has been making a few coy references to the possibilities of a Fulton-Willard match. It is more than probable that Richard will do a little promoting around New York when boxing is restored in addition to his work as matchmaker for the International Sporting Club of New York.

But there are a few others who are trying to bring Fulton and Willard together. Dave Mackay, the Jersey impresario, will be at the dock to greet the plasterer. David has an armory and everything and would not have to wait until next year to promote a boxing bout. David also would like to match Fulton again with Jack Dempsey.

When this proposal was made to Jack Kearns, the manager of Dempsey flicked a perfumed 'kerchief and said: "If Dempsey ever lays eyes on Fulton again he will knock him out without any formalities of match making."

But in these days of conservative business such things are not done. No prize fighter of today would waste a possible $50,000 wallop on the desert air or in the bar-room air—which is the same thing at the current writing.

* * *

All signs and portents are pointing to the return of the boxing game. John Petronius Dunn who retired into the fastnesses of Flatbush immediately after the abolition of the game, emerged from his retirement recently and was acting with much mystery. John talks naturally in blank verse—or worse. He orated in parts:

"In sooth, it has been a long and hard two years
Since we have seen the countenances of the gladiators,
But slightly marred, with ears grown cauliflowered
From stopping mighty buffets with the cestus.
You ask me why I come, a pale, gray ghost,
Reminding you of Jeffries and Fitzsimmons,
And all those warriors of a better and a braver day?
In sooth, I know not why I come myself,
Foregoing all those pastoral delights
That come to dwellers there in Flatbush;
But I have heard a whisper from the outer dark
That those good, brave days would come again.
Moreover, I have come with empty jeans,
And John must dig to get his ham and beans."

Far be it from us to become superstitious at this late hour, but when John P. Dunn comes up for air it begins to look as though the resumption of the boxing game in

Beckett Out In First Round

(Continued from Page 1)

enter the ring promptly at 9 o'clock it was 9:42 before Beckett appeared. He was followed a minute later by Carpentier. Both men looked to be in prime shape and were given a thunderous welcome.

By this time the seats were all filled. The Prince of Wales arrived in the stadium at 8:53, and his appearance was the signal for a great demonstration.

PRINCE THANKS SPECTATORS

The Prince replied to the greetings by thanking the spectators for their kindness. He said he was glad to be back in London again and felt very proud of greetings given him.

In the audience were many beautifully gowned women. Full dress, of course, was the rule, and among the spectators were men and women known all over the world. Men famed politically, professional men, bankers and other nationally famous filled the seats and were among the most enthusiastic cheerers of the fighters when they appeared and also the most stunned when the fight ended so suddenly.

The great difference in build of the fighters was noted as soon as they entered the ring. Beckett was bearlike, ponderous, and his long, thickly muscled arms hung heavily at his sides. Speed could never be expected of such a man, but strength would. Beckett outweighed his opponent by fourteen pounds and had an advantage in reach. These points in his favor were what he relied upon to win. That Beckett could take a good deal of punishment and still hammer away with sledge-hammer swipes had been proved, and his backers counted on these tactics to enable them to cash their wagers.

Carpentier gave the impression of having been trained for speed and speed alone. He is built on graceful lines, without the bulging muscles of Beckett. He is full of snap and dash and seems to find it hard to remain quiet for many seconds together. His eyes sparkle and he continually smiles and chats with his handlers, while Beckett seems to have nothing on his mind but a desire to hear the bell, begin hammering away, and slug his opponent into unconsciousness.

Promoter C. B. Cochran, who arranged the contest, gave it out early that nearly $150,000 had been taken in. This total was made possible by the large prices charged for seats, the best points of vantage bringing $125 each. Ticket speculators reaped a harvest, in many cases disposing of $25 tickets for $300 and $400 each.

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SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" (MAIN LINE) ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

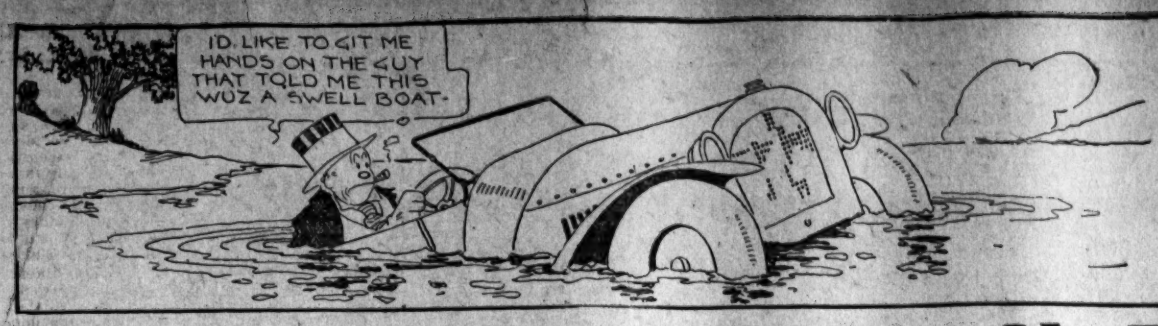
STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Express R	Local	Night Express R
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	14.50	15.50	19.15
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	15.06	16.06	19.30
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	15.13	16.13	19.36
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	15.30	16.29	19.50
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*19.20*
Lunghwa unction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*19.50*
Sungkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	16.07	17.42	20.26
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	16.53	18.49	21.20
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	17.22	19.20	21.50
Yehzah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	17.53	....	22.22
Changan ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	18.24	....	22.53
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.40	19.19	....	23.45
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.10	19.35	....	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local	Night Express R
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	6.30	7.55	9.20	14.10	15.30	17.50
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	7.00	8.30	10.00	14.35	16.05	18.15
Changan ..... dep.	....	8.04	9.48	11.40	15.20	17.36	19.03
Yehzah ..... dep.	....	8.41	10.31	12.39	15.51	18.40	19.35
Kashing ..... dep.	7.15	9.28	11.22	14.10	16.30	19.30	20.15
Kashai ..... dep.	7.48	9.53	11.55	14.48	16.52	....	20.38
Sungkiang ..... dep.	9.05	10.47	12.59	16.08	17.40	....	21.36
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....	*22.23*
Shanghai South ..... dep.	*10.58*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....	*22.40*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	10.30	11.35	14.05	17.18	18.20	....	22.17
Siccawei ..... dep.	10.39	11.44	14.14	17.28	18.29	....	22.25
Jessfield ..... dep.	10.46	11.51	14.21	17.37	18.36	....	22.31
Shanghai North ..... arr.	11.00	12.05	14.35	17.55	18.50	....	22.41

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU (KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE) ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao .... dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	17.30	23.00
Kenshangmun .. dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	17.45	23.15
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.25	18.07	23.25
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	9.40	12.10	....	....	18.25	....

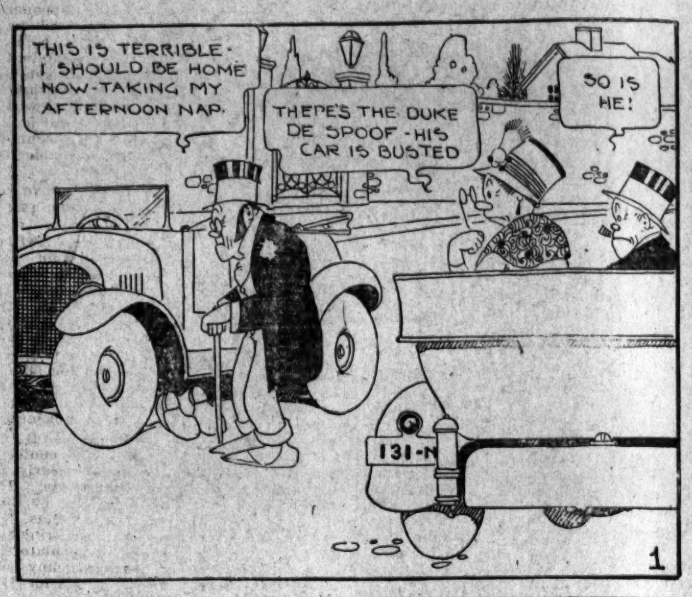
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	10.10	12.25	....	....	18.40	....
Hangchow .... dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	16.40	19.15	23.40
Kenshangmun dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	16.52	19.27	23.52
Konzenchiao .. dep.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	17.05	19.40	0.05

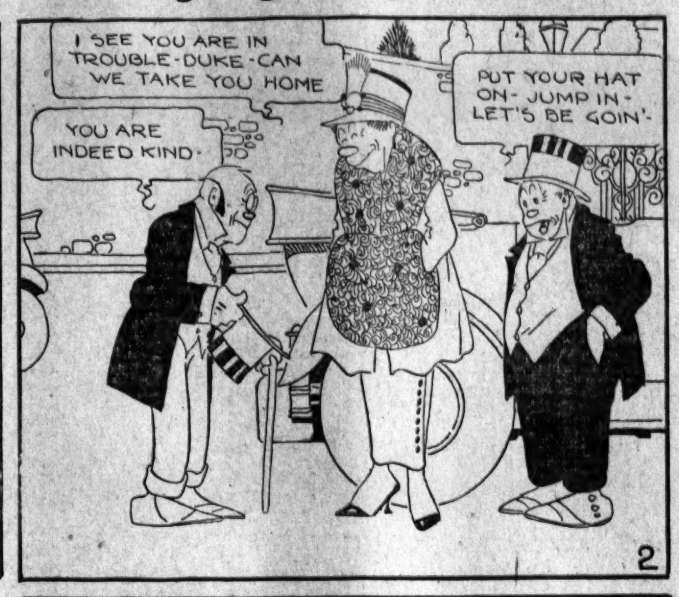


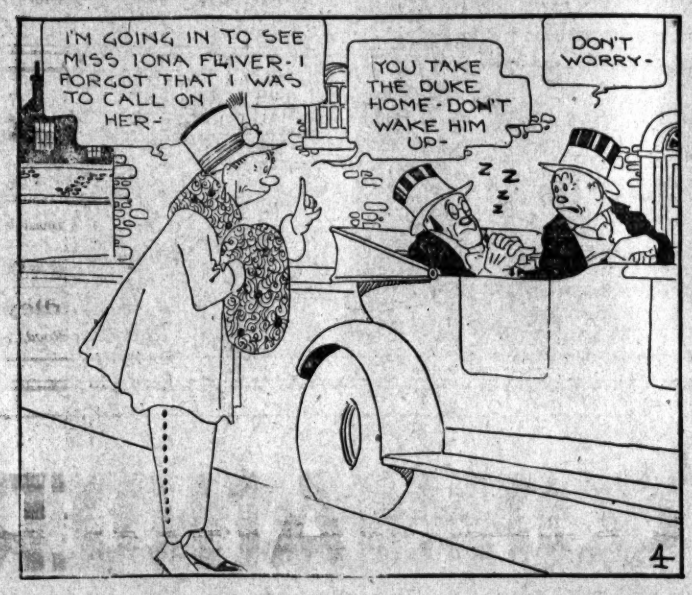
Comic Picture Section

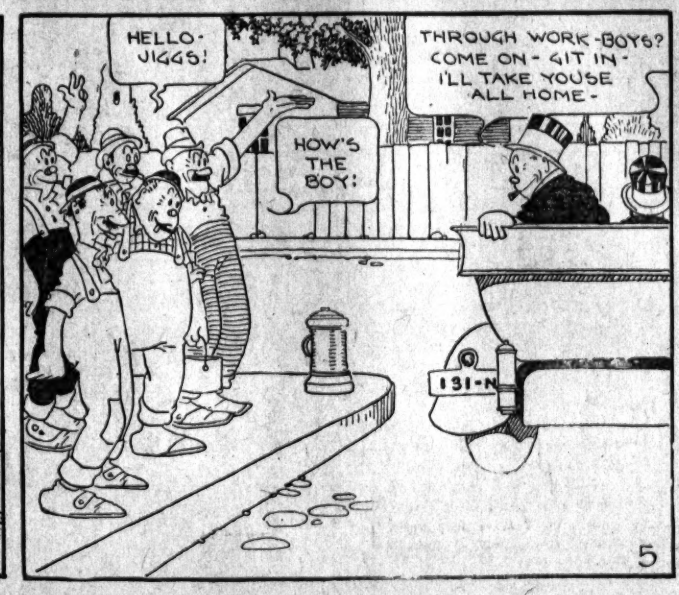
Sunday, January 18th, 1920

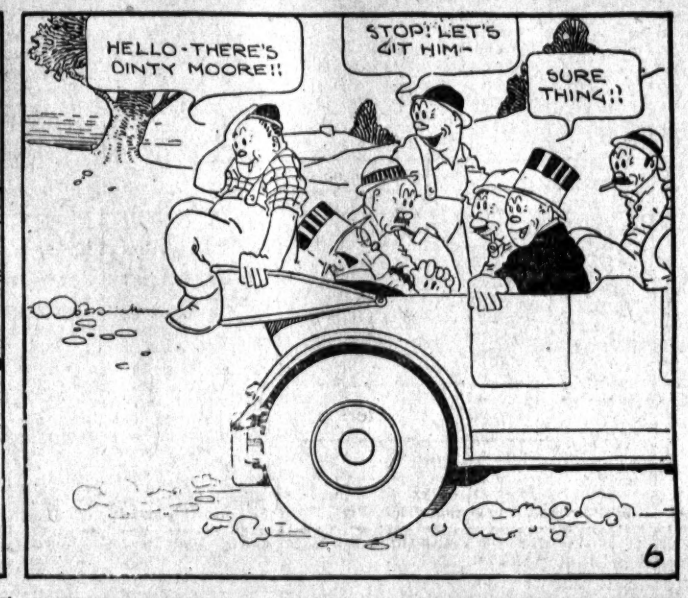
Bringing Up Father

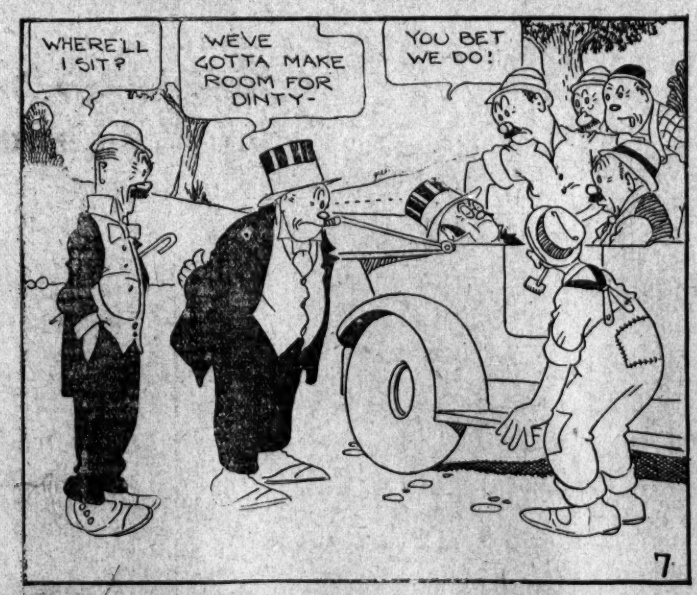


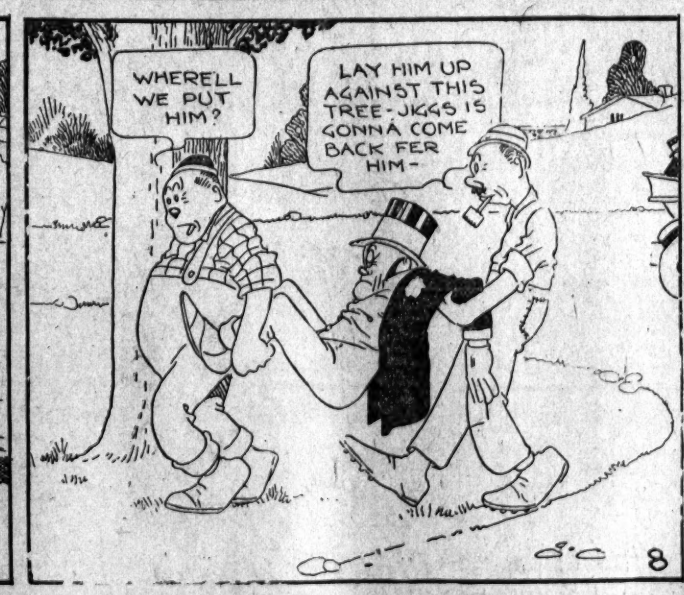


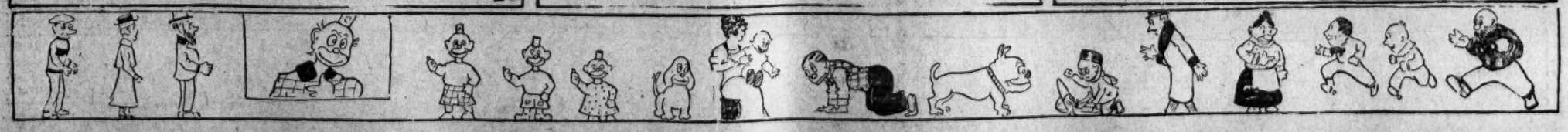












Little Jimmy

1.
"JIMMY. THERE IS THORS HAMMER, ONE OF THE MAIN SIGHTS OF THE CANYON. PAPA IS GOING TO CLIMB IT AND YOURE TO GET OPPOSITE WITH THE CAMERA AND TAKE MY PICTURE!"

2.
"ALL READY PAPA!"
"JUST A MOMENT!"

3.
"NOW SNAP 'ER JIMMY!"
"HI PAPA LOOK!"

4.
"JIMMY. RUN AS FAST AS YOU CAN BACK TO THE HOTEL FOR HELP!"
"YES PAPA!"

5.
CHIP CHIP CHIP!!! CHIP

6.
"WHATCHA EATIN'?"

7.
"GOLLY! THEY'RE PINON NUTS!"

8.
"THERE'S ONE FOR YOU AN' HERE'S ONE FOR ME. I'LL CRACK 'EM IF YOU GO UP AN' THROW 'EM DOWN!"

9.
AND IN THE MEAN TIME

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.
"QUIET PLEASE!"

15.
"NOW FATHER. ITS OWNER SAID IT WAS ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS AND WAS ONLY TRYING TO PLAY WITH YOU I SIMPLY WON'T HAVE JIMMY PUNISHED FOR A TAME BEARS ANTICS. BESIDES HE GOT A WONDERFUL PHOTO OF A DARLING LITTLE SQUIRT!"